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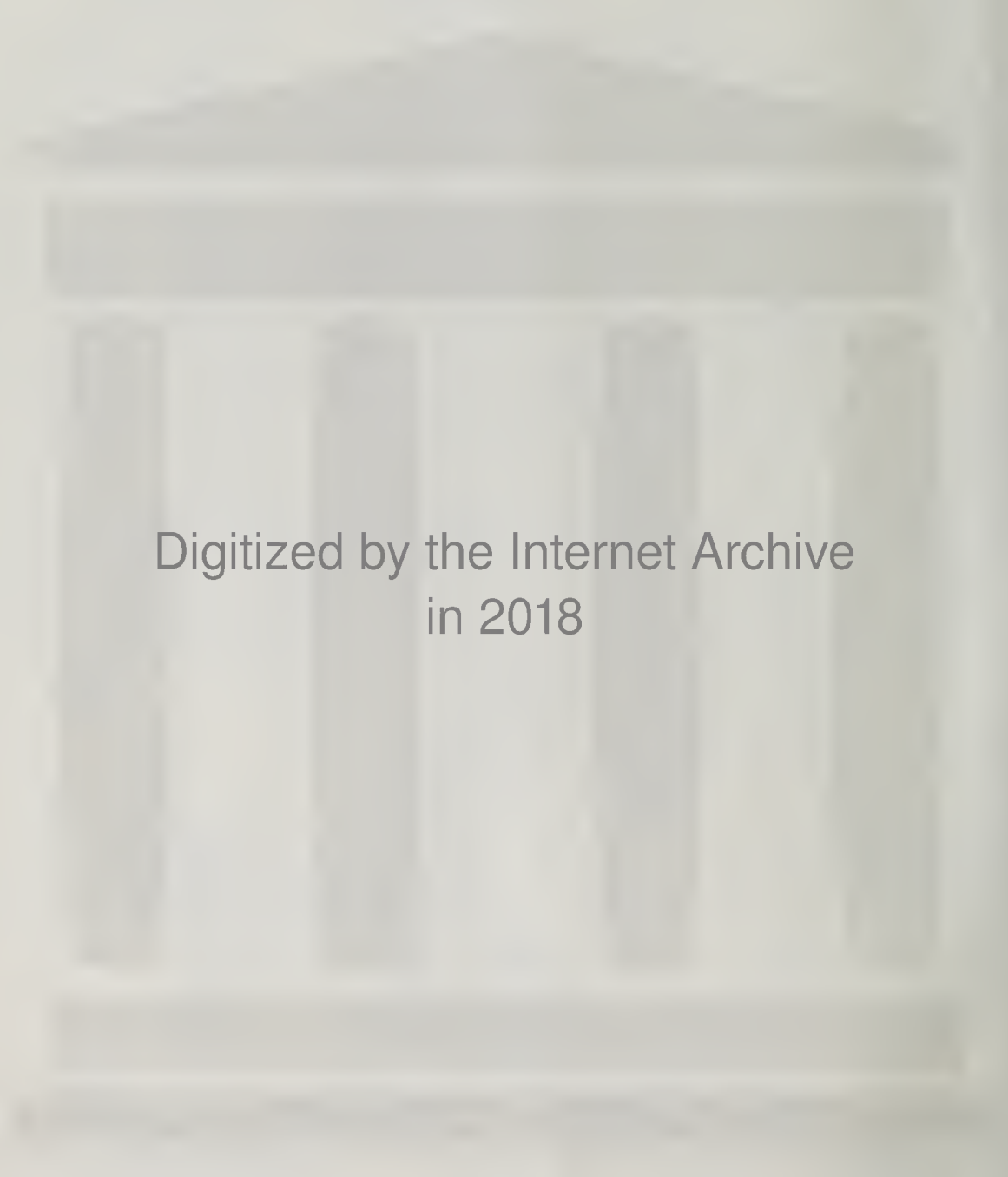
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THE BOYD FAMILY

BY

ARTHUR S. BOYD, Jr.



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INTRODUCTION

In the several books and pamphlets on the various branches of the family of BOYD, there is little or no mention of the Boyd Family of York County, Maine, U. S. A.

This work was undertaken with a view of eliminating that deficiency, and to also supplement the extremely bare account of the Scottish family in the Peerage of Scotland, and to correct the errors found in the "History of the Boyd Family" by William P. Boyd, of Conesus, N. Y. published at Rochester in 1912.

The portion covering the family in Scotland is based of Wood's Douglas's Peerage of Scotland; Robertson's "Description of Cunningham" (Irvine, 1820); Robertson's History of Scotland (London, 1776); "The Norman People and their Descendants in the British Dominions and the United States", Anonymous, (London, 1874); and the works of Lang, Lingard, Hume-Brown, and others. The data on the family of York County, Maine, is principally taken from notes of the researches of the Rev. James Boyd, who compiled a history, and the printed copies were all destroyed by fire, together with the original manuscript. The other information is gathered from the hundreds of volumes and papers consulted, and the hundreds of letters written and received in the past twelve years.

Genealogical records are never perfect—mistakes are bound to creep in, and many records are lost, while others disagree. However, the writer has endeavored to be as exact as possible, and for such errors as exist corrections are solicited.

At the time of the first settlement in New England, the new year began on the 25th day of March, "Annunciation" or "Lady" Day. Any dates between January and March 25 appearing in original records should, therefore, have one year added. Later a new form of designating the year was adopted; the first time it was used in the General Court of Connecticut was "this 20th day of March, 1649-50", or 1650 by our present reckoning. This style prevailed for about 100 years. Due to an error in the calendar the dates in all months between 1600 and 1700 should be carried forward ten (10) days, thus July 10 was really July 20, according to our present the British Parliament changed the calendar from the old style to the new, the one used at the present time, and changed the date of September 3rd, 1752 (Old Style) to September 14, 1752 (New Style), thus dropping eleven days.

Another error is that resulting from our ancestors (as the people of Europe still do today) of putting the month of a date in the middle, Thus: 8th March, 1758, often abbreviating it to 8/III/'58 or 8/2/58, so that when an abbreviated date in an old document is found or copied as, for example, 4/6/61, it is not known whether June 4th or April 6th is meant, as the figures might have been transposed by the modern copyist.

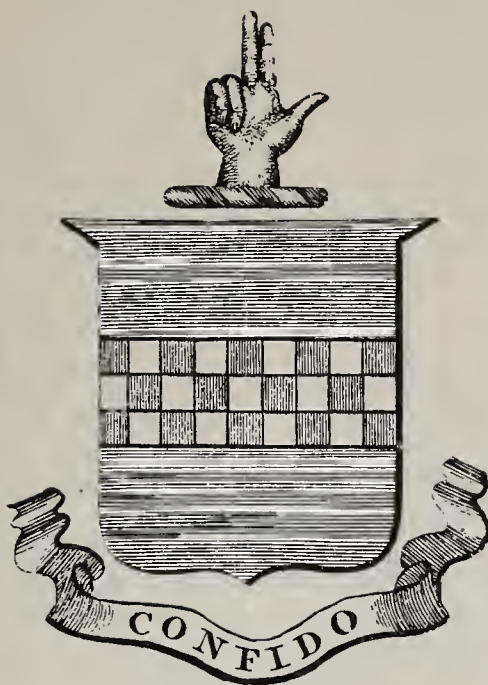
As a rule our pious ancestors always sought baptism for their children, and this following as nearly as possible the Biblical rule of circumcision on the eighth day after birth, enables us to approximate the date of birth from baptismal records. It must be noted, however, that baptismal records have this element of error: The Church would not baptise children unless at least one of the parents was a Church member. Thus, in many instances, none of the children would be baptised until one or both of the parents joined the Church, and then the whole family would be baptised on the same day.

The spelling of both Christian and Surnames has been copied exactly as found. Practically all of the data on living and recently deceased members of the family has been furnished by themselves or by members of their immediate family, and needs no further acknowledgement. Every living member has received at least three communications from me, except those for whom addresses are lacking, some as many as ten, and a lack of data in these cases is certainly not the fault of the compiler. I am especially indebted to Mr. Leonard Boyd, Mrs. Flora (Boyd) Chadbourne, Mrs. Emma (Boyd) Billings, Mr. Charles H. Boyd, and Miss Angeline Gould, for the assistance they have rendered in the past ten years, and to my wife, who helped bring my work to a successful conclusion.

In conclusion I wish to thank all who have been so kind in answering my many questions, and venture a hope that this little book will serve to remind future generations that they have the heritage of a race and a name of which they may well be proud.

ARTHUR S. BOYD, JR.

Brooklyn, New York, July 1, 1924.



THE BOYD FAMILY OF KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

(1). The Boyd Family of Kilmarnock, Scotland, from which is descended all the Boyd families of Scottish origin, is a branch of the Breton family of Dinan, or de Dinant. The identity of the families appears in their Arms; as the family of Dinan bore a fesse indented, while that of Fitz-Alan (from which the Stuarts and Boyds are descended) bore a fesse chequy.

The Principality of Dol and Dinan was in the old French Province of Bretagne, and extended from Alet (St. Malo), by way of the towns of Dol (now known as Dol-de-Bretagne, in the Department of Ille-et-Vilane), Dinan (in Cotes-du-Nord), and Combourg, to the central hills of Bretagne, over a tract of ninety miles by sixty. Its Chiefs, on whom many Barons were dependent, were rather sovereigns than magnates, and their origin is lost in antiquity. In all probability they represented the patriarchal sovereigns of the Diablintes, the nation who held that part of Bretagne in the time of Julius Caesar, who conquered Bretagne in 57-56 BC and gave it the name of Armorica. Its people were known to the Romans as the Armorici, and occupied the coast of Gaul between the Seine and the Loire, but later the name of Armorica was confined to Bretagne.

During the 5th and 6th Centuries Armorica suffered from Anglo-Saxon invasions, and its name was changed to Britannia Minor. About 500 AD the Frisians invaded Armorica at the instigation of Clovis, but in 513, Hoel, son of Budic, King of Armorica, returned from exile with his principal Chiefs, and re-established the independence of Armorica. In the Feudal dismemberment of the Kingdom of France in the 9th Century, Bretagne became a County hereditary to the Counts of Bretagne in 824 AD. Prior to the Romans Gaul (France) was peopled by barbarians, but under the Romans they acquired some semblance of civilization. After the departure of the Roman Legions they reverted to a species of barbarity, the strong oppressing the weak, the well known or powerful gathering followings and setting themselves up as petty rulers and warring on their surrounding neighbors, but showing a more or less united front to invasion by other barbaric peoples from the north, east and south. Thus grew up the petty kingdoms and the feudal system, with the King over all, the Dukes holding vast possessions and responsible only to the King (who they often ignored), the Counts and Barons, Knights, yeomen, freemen and serfs, making a military form of government.

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(2). From the time of the return of Hoel, the Counts of Dol begin to appear. Frogerius is mentioned as possessed of great power in the time of Samson, Abbot of Dol, c 570. Count Loiescan, his successor, granted to the Abbey of Dol an estate in Jersey, part of which had been formerly given to Samson. "Quidam comes, nomine Loiescan, valde divitarius opibus obsitus". Rivallon, who is men-

tioned as a "tyrranus", or one of great power, "potentissimus vir", c 710 AD, restored a monastery at the request of Thurian, Bishop of Dol. Early in the following century, Salomon appears to have been Count of Dol, and his son Rivallon, with his brothers Alan and Guigan, witnessed a charter of Salomon, King of Bretagne, c 868 AD.

Alan, Count of Dol, about the year 919, gave his daughter in marriage to Ralph, Lord of Rieux, in Bretagne. About 930 mention is made of Salomon as advocate, or protector, of the church of Dol, he being evidently Count of Dol at the time.

(3). Ewarin seems to have been the immediate successor of Salomon as Count of Dol, c 950 AD, and with him we can start the probable consecutive line of descent. Two of Ewarin's sons, Alan and Gotsclein de Dinan, witnessed a charter of Bertha, mother of Duke Conan, about the year 980. Alan succeeded his father as Count of Dol, and was in turn succeeded by his brother Hamo, another son of Ewarin.

(4). Hamo I. succeeded his brother Alan about 980 AD, and was known as Viscount of Dinan. He had six sons: the first being Hamo II, ancestor of the Viscounts of Dinan and the Barons de Dinant of England, by writ, 1294 AD; the other sons were Juahoen (or Junkeneus), Archbishop of Dol, c 1000 AD; Rivallon, Seneschal of Dol, from whom the later Counts of Dol were descended; Gosclein de Dinan; Salomon, Lord of Guarplic, ancestor of the Breton family of Du Guesclein; and Guienoc.

(5). Guienoc, being ancestor of the Boyds, we will not pursue further the descent of the Counts of Dol and Viscounts of Dinan. We find mention of three sons of Guienoc: Flahald; Alan, Seneschal of Dol; and Rivallon. Alan, Seneschal of Dol, in 1079, at the foundation of the Abbey of Mezouit, near Dol (a cell of St. Florient, Saumur, of which William de Dol or Dinan was Abbot) granted to the Abbey the site on which it stood. This grant of Alan was confirmed by his brother Flahald, and was also confirmed by Oliver, Viscount of Dinan, whose charter was witnessed by Alan, Seneschal of Dol. At about the same time, Geoffry, Viscount of Dinan, granted the lands of Dinan to the same Abbey, which were part of the estate of "Alan, the Seneschal, son of Guenoc," which were given with the consent of Rivallon, Alan's brother, and Rivallon is received as a monk in the Abbey.

(6). Flahald, son of Guienoc, whose name is variously spelled as Flaud, Fledadus, Flathald, Flaald, or Falud, had at least one son:

(7). Alan Fitz-Flahald, who was Baron of Oswaldestre (now Oswestry), in Salop (now Shropshire), and Mileham, England and was one of the Army of William, Duke of Normandy, when he invaded and conquered England in 1066. In 1098 he granted the church of Gugnau, in Bretagne, to the Abbey of Combourn (or Combourg), where the Castle of the Viscounts of Dinan was located from about the year 1000. He was Sheriff of Shropshire, and married Margaret, daughter of Tergus, Earl of Galloway, by whom he had five children, and he died in 1114. According to the Scot's Peerage, he married the daughter and heiress of Warine, Sheriff of Shropshire.

The first of these children is unknown, but is supposed to have been "William Fitzland" (1105-1160) who was ancestor of the Earls of Arundel (England), which title, in 1546, passed thru an heiress to the Dukes of Norfolk. The "Norman People" states that William Fitz-Alan, founder of Haughman, Salop, was the son of Alan Fitz-Flahald, and father of Simon.

The second son was Walter Fitz-Alan (d 1177), who went to Scotland in the service of King David I., and had large possessions conferred on him in Renfrewshire. Under the reign of Eadgar, King of Scotland (1097-1107) the Crown authority only extended south of the Forth and Clyde. The western Islands and extreme north were possessed by the Norwegians. Eadgar was son of King Malcolm Canmore (reigned 1058-1093) and St. Margaret, sister of Eadgar Aetheling, who was sole representative of the Saxon rulers of England after the death of King Harold and his brothers at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Scotland and England being then at peace, and during this and the later reigns of Alexander I (1107-1124) and David I (1124-53) many Norman nobles entered the Scottish service in the wars against the Norwegians, being rewarded by large grants of the

recaptured land. David I had been educated in England under Norman teachers, and brought Normans and Norman customs with him to Scotland, among whom was Walter Fitz-Alan. He was created "dapifer" (Steward or Seneschal) of the Royal household, which title became hereditary in his family. (See Appendix A). He founded the Monastery of Paisley in 1160, and he and de Morville were witnesses to a charter of David I to the Abbey of Melrose. (See Appendix B).

The third son was Simon Fitz-Alan (8), ancestor of the Boyds; the fourth unknown; and the fifth was Adam Fitz-Alan, mentioned in a charter given by David I in 1139.

(8). Simon Fitz-Alan (son of Alan Fitz-Flahald) followed his brother Walter into Scotland in the service of King David I. Simon witnessed Walter's foundation charter to the Monastery of Paisley in 1160, in which he is designated as "frater Walterii, filii Alani, dapiferi". According to Sir James Balfour Paul's *Scottish Peerage* (vol. v. pp 136-7) this charter was executed not at Paisley but at Fotheringay, and Mr. J. H. Round appears to have proved that this Simon was only uterine brother of Walter, and that he was the Simon "de Caisento" alias "de Norfolk" who held the Manor of Mileham. There is no evidence that Simon remained permanently in Scotland. He was living about the year 1200, and had a son:

(9). Robert, who was surnamed "Boyt", now variously spelled Boit, Boyt, Boid, Boidet, Boyd and Boyde, but the form "Boyd" is the one generally used. This name is supposed to be derived from the Celt c "buidhe" meaning of a fair complexion. But it is not without its improbabilities. It is most unlikely that there were any Celtic people around the family of the High Steward in those days, of importance or influence enough to bestow any appellation upon his nephew, it being known that the Norman Barons surrounded themselves exclusively with their own familiars and dependents. Still less is it likely that any appellation bestowed by a remote and conquered people would have become hereditary among those haughty chiefs. In the examination of the lands which anciently belonged to the Bishopric of

APPENDIX "A"

Mr. William P. Boyd, in his "History", says that the first Steward was a son of Fleance, son of Thome, descended from Kenneth III, King of Scotland. Andrew Stuart, author of "Genealogical History of the Stuarts" (1798) disproves the pedigrees which trace the Stuarts back to Kenneth McAlpine. Andrew Lang says that the real descent of the Stuarts was known as early as the 14th century, when Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, in 1336, sold the Stewardship of Scotland to Edward III of England, a transaction which was confirmed by Edward Baliol. The sale was a political fiction founded on the assumed forfeiture of the Scottish branch of the Earl's family, thru which their hereditary office (the Stewardship) was supposed to have reverted to their English connections. Their descent from the Breton family is supported by the "Norman People." The genealogy of the Stuarts in the *Scott's Peerage* begins with Flahald. By odd coincidence, Allen was the real family name of the last pretenders to be Royal Stuarts.

APPENDIX "B"

The daughter of Walter Fitz-Alan, the first Steward, married (c. 1248) Donald MacDonald of Isla and South Kintyre, ancestor of the Lords of the Isles. The son of Walter, also named Walter (d. 1246?), was father of Alexander (1214-1283) the fourth Steward. This Alexander was Regent during the minority of Alexander III of Scotland, and commanded, with his brother, Walter Ballock, the right wing of the Scottish Army at the Battle of Largs, 1263. Walter Ballock married a daughter of the Earl of Monteith, and was ancestor of the Sir John Menteith who was supposed to have betrayed William Wallace. Walter Ballock was also ancestor of the Stewarts and Grahams, Earls of Menteith, Streatham, and Airth, which title passed by Margaret to Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. Alexander, the fourth Steward, had two sons: James the 5th Steward, and Sir John Stuart of Bonkyl, killed at Falkirk, July 22, 1298.

James, the 5th Steward, married a daughter of the Earl of Dunbar, and was present at an assembly of the Estates at Scone, February 5, 1283-4, gathered to confirm the Crown of Scotland to the "Maid of Norway" (grand-daughter of King Alexander III, whose daughter Margaret married Eric, King of Norway). He was also one of the six Custodians of the Realm, known as the Council of Regency, appointed at Scone, April 11, 1286, after the death of King Alexander III (March 19, 1286). The successor to the Crown was Alexander III's grand-daughter, the infant "Maid of Norway", who died in September, 1290. James, the 5th Steward, and Earl Walter Stuart of Menteith were members of the group led by Robert Bruce (grandfather of King Robert Bruce) in support of a rightful ruler of Scotland of the blood of Alexander III, Bruce being intended, as he laid claim to being of the blood of Alexander III and also being an heir,

Glasgow, made during the government of Count David (later David I), when that region was considered a province of England, the most ancient and authentic historical document extant of native origin, this important fact was distinctly brought out. In the names of witnesses cited in that document, moreover consisting as they do of Judges of Cumbria (or Lothian) and other natives, as in all the writings of that Prince connected with that district, there is not a Celtic name to be found, all being either Saxon or Norman, with one or two Danish or Norwegian names although this occurred at a time prior to the settlement of Alan Fitz-Flahald in that County. It is to be noted still further that amongst the Saxon names of witnesses occurs that of Bold or Boyd, a person of some consequence at that time. It may therefore be less improbable that the name is derived from a descendant of this individual who may have become connected with the family of the Steward by marriage. When the gentility of blood was not marked by the actual tenure or land or office, something was wanting to indicate it. Hence the adoption of surnames and of armorial bearings, which were devised in the 11th and 12th centuries.

The first mention of the surname of Boyd in Scotland is when Robert is witness to a contract between Boyce de Eglinton and the town of Irvine in 1205. He is designated as "Dominus Robertus Boyt" nephew of Walter, High Steward of Paisley and Lord High Steward of Scotland. The Boyds bear the same Arms as the Stuarts, denoting their descent. The Boyd Arms, granted in 1206, are "Azure, a fesse chequy, argent and gules, Crest: a dexter hand, coupé at the wrist; Motto: 'Confido' (I trust)". In design these arms are the same as the Stuarts, denoting their kin, and the "tartan" or plaid worn by the Boyds is known as the "Hunting Stuart". In former times in Scotland every Clan and the clergy wore a distinctive "tartan" or plaid, and it was a criminal offense for one to wear a tartan to which he was not entitled. Robert died prior to the year 1240, leaving a son:

(10). Robert, "Dictus Boyt", first mentioned (1262) in a charter by Sir John Erskine, of the lands of Halkill, in which he is designated as "Robertus de Boyd, miles". He took part in the Battle of Largs, in Ayrshire, October 3, 1263 (See Appendix E), between the Scots and King Haco (or Hakon), of Norway, for the possession of western Scotland and the islands, resulting in complete victory for the Scots. The word "Goldberry" was placed on his Arms in commemoration of his services in this Battle in the vicinity of Goldberry Hill, near Keppernburn, and he received a grant of several lands in Cunninghame, Ayrshire, from King Alexander III. He died about the year 1270, leaving a son:

(11). Sir Robert Boyd, who, with the majority of the Scottish nobles, was probably at first loyal to King John Baliol, but regretted their loyalty when time showed that Baliol was but a tool of Edward of England in his attempt to obtain the rule of Scotland. Baliol swore

according to the ancient custom of Scotland. In June, 1291, forty Scottish nobles (among them the Steward) met an equal number of English nobles to discuss the relative rights of the several claimants to the Crown. The Crown was given by Edward I of England, as Judge, to John Baliol on November 17, 1292 (See Appendix C). John Baliol was grandson of the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, younger brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland (1165-1214). (Robert de Bruce, who later became King, was son of Robert Bruce, grandson of Robert Bruce, and great-grandson of Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, who married Isobel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon). James, the 5th Steward, was witness to an agreement between Bruce and Florence, Count of Holland, dated June 14, 1291, and died in the service of Bruce in 1309.

Walter, the 6th Steward, son of James the 5th Steward, married Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, and died in April, 1326, being succeeded by his son Robert, the 7th Steward, who, on the death of David II, ascended the throne of Scotland as Robert II, was crowned March 26, 1371, and thus began the line of the Stuart Kings. While Steward, he held the town of Perth during the siege (1338) and surrendered it August 17, 1339. His son John, Earl of Carrick, succeeded him, and was crowned August 14, 1390, with the title of Robert III. David, Duke of Rothesay, son of Robert III, was murdered, and his brother succeeded to the Crown as James I.

APPENDIX "C"

John Baliol was crowned King of Scotland on St. Andrews Day, 1292, at Scone, and did fealty to Edward I of England, on December 26, 1292. The Scots were at first loyal to Baliol, but he later betrayed his country and surrendered it to England. Wallace rebelled and called himself "Guardian of the Kingdom", which title he retained after Baliol resigned his Crown on July 7, 1296. Wallace lighted the torch in May, 1297, at Lanark. Robert Bruce, with the Steward, and other nobles (including the Boyds), with their retainers,

fealty to Edward soon after he was crowned in 1292, and resigned his crown to Edward on July 7, 1296. Edward overran lower Scotland in 1296, and Sir Robert was one of the nobles who swore fealty to him, but soon showed that it was force and not inclination that made him do so, for, with his cousin, the Steward, he joined Sir William Wallace in July, 1297, in his gallant attempt to gain Scotland's freedom. He was present at the taking of Ayr, and accompanied him on many raids into England. No further record is found of him, but as many of the Scottish nobility were captured and executed or exiled, his death seems to be unrecorded. He was evidently at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, September 11, 1297, in which the Scots under Wallace were victorious; and, as the Stewarts were present, he was probably with them at the Battle of Falkirk, in 1298, in which the Scots were defeated. He left a son:

(12). Sir Robert Boyd, who was one of the first to join Robert Bruce on the execution of Wallace. "Bruce was stripped of lands, honors, and even of Christian dues, for he was solemnly excommunicated by the Pope, a circumstance which produced no effect on the mind of Scotland. Only his friends remained, among them the ancestors of the House of Kilmarnock, whose descendants were, in the utmost calamity, to be as true as they to the blood of Bruce. . . ." Many joined Bruce from ill will at the English justiciaries, by whom they had been put out of their lands in 1306, and because, in accordance with English Law, Scots were punished by burning, by hanging, and by being torn to pieces at the heels of horses. Therefore they rose like one man, preferring death to the laws of England.

Robert Bruce was crowned King of Scotland at Scone on March 27, 1306, and a short time after his little army was broken and routed and he himself was a fugitive on the Isle of Rathlin. Sir Robert Boyd joined him on Rathlin in February, 1307, and shortly after, with Sir James Douglas, descended with a body of soldiers on the Isle of Arran and captured the castle of Brodick, and Bruce soon joined them. The Boyds took part in the Battle of Loudon Hill, May 10, 1307, and were in the third (left) division of the Scottish first line at the Battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314, under Walter, 6th Steward, which battle marked the end of English dominion in Scotland. Sir Robert was a member of the Scottish expedition to Ireland in 1315. For his services Sir Robert—"Roberti Boyde, militi dilecto et fideli nostro"—received from Bruce grants of the Barony of Kilmarnock, and the lands of Bondington and Hertschaw (Hartschaw) in the Parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire) which were John de Baliol's; the lands of Kilbryde and Ardnele which were Geoffry de Ross's (son of the deceased Reginald de Ross); all of the land which was Wililaam de Mora's (de Morville?) in the tenement of Dalry; all erected into a free Barony to be held of the King, the charters being dated 1308 and 1316. He also had a charter of the lands of Nodellsdale, and another granting Hertschaw in free forest.

In "Robertson's Index of Charters (1797)", among the missing charters of Robert Bruce are five: to Robert Boyd, of Duncoll and Clarksland in Dalswinton; to Robert Boyd, son of William Boyd, of the lands of Duncoll and the Barony of Dalswinton, and the lands of Dulgarthe; to Robert Boyd, the lands of Glenken, the five pound land in Trabeache "in Kyle regis", and the five penny land of Trabeache in Kyle. The "Robert, son of William", mentioned above, was probably son of William (who was son of Thomas, son of Sir Robert) who was ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath.

joined the rising. Percy and Clifford, the commanders of Edwards forces, arrived at Irvine, July 7, 1297, and made peace with Bruce's party, including the Steward and other nobles, but Wallace still held out in the forest of Selkirk.

The Battle of Stirling Bridge, in which Wallace was victorious, occurred September 11, 1297. Though the Scottish nobles were bound by oath to Edward, their hearts and their retainers were with Wallace, and the Steward was on Wallace's side that day.

The Battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298, was lost by the Scots to the English, and among those killed was Sir John Stuart of Bonkyl, brother of the Steward and cousin of the Boyds. Stirling fell to the Scots in the fall of 1299, and the Scots defeated the English at Roslin, near Edinburgh, in February, 1303, but the English revenged by over-running Scotland later in the year. On February 9, 1304, many nobles were captured, among them the Steward, and were exiled from Scotland by the English. On July 24, 1304, Stirling was lost to the English.

Wallace was taken near Glasgow in the Spring of 1305, and was executed August 23, of the same year. Since 1296 Scotland had had no King, and Robert Bruce was crowned at Scone on March 27, 1306.

The Barony of Kilmarnock (including the lands of Bondington, adjacent) comprised about 2350 acres, and, according to Pont in his "Cunninghame Topographer (1609)" belonged " . . . first to ye Locartts (de Loch Ard), Lords thereof, then to the Lord Soulis . . ." At the time of granting to Sir Robert Boyd it was the property of King John Baliol, so Soulis must have forfeited it to Baliol, as he was loyal to Bruce as early as 1298, before he was crowned, and was therefore a rebel, but he later turned against Bruce and was executed for treason in 1320 (See Appendix D). The Barony was in the possession of the Boyds, with but little intermission, until the Glencairn family acquired it from them some time after 1752. It is situated in the heart of the Parish of Kilmarnock, in the Bailiwick of Cunninghame, County of Ayrshire. The town of Kilmarnock is on a stream known as Marnock Water, about 21 miles SSW from Glasgow, 12 miles NNE from Ayr, and 6½ miles east of Irvine. The name is supposed to be derived from St. Marnock, whose cell (or kil), residence, or place of sepulture is thought to have been there. He is stated to have died about 322 AD, but Kilmarnock is not mentioned in history until nearly 1000 years after, and then not as a town, but as a territorial possession, when it was granted to Sir Robert Boyd.

Dean Castle, the ancient residence of the Boyds, is situated about one-half mile up from the town, in a hollow near the bank of the Marnock. It consists of three edifices in very different styles of building. Two of them are square piles of very great height, with extremely few windows or openings, and apparently very ancient. The other is comparatively modern, forming two sides of a square, of two stories in height, and well furnished with windows. It was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1735, and the family then moved to a large house in the town of Kilmarnock, which was still standing a few years ago, and the ruins of the castle may also be seen. (See Appendix D).

APPENDIX "D"

Pont, in his "Cunninghame Topographer" (1609), says that Dean Castle, Kilmarnock, "belonged first to ye Locartts, Lords thereof, then to the Lord Soulis, and . . . the Boyds". Of the Locartts I have no record. The name was originally a territorial one: de Loch Ard, but the Lords Soulis are supposed to be descended from the de Morvilles (having the same Arms) who were at one time Constables of Scotland, and were one of the most powerful families in western Scotland, holding at one time nearly all of Cunninghame. There is record of a grant of lands in Dunbar to the de Morvilles by King Malcolm Canmore (1058-1093). Lord Soulis was one of the committee arranging for the marriage of Edward, son of John Baliol, to the niece of the French King in 1294. He was companion of Bruce in 1298, and served under him in August 1314, in raiding northern England, and was still loyal on April 6, 1320, when he signed a letter to the Pope in Bruce's favor, but in August of the same year he was tried, with others, at a Parliament held at Scone, and condemned for treason in attempting to overthrow Bruce in his own favor, as he was a grandson of the Lord Soulis who was claimant for the Crown after the overthrow of Baliol, but barred by illegitimacy. He was taken at Berwick and died in prison, and his lands were forfeited to Bruce, who granted them to his loyal followers.

Dean Castle was accidentally burned in 1735, thru the carelessness of a maid servant handling some flax. This happened at a time when the unfortunate Fourth Earl William Boyd (who was involved in the rebellion of 1745) was in France, and on his way homeward he received his first intimation of it by seeing an account in a newspaper of a Dean Castle in Scotland being consumed by fire, without stating what part of the country, so he was not aware that it was his own until he arrived in England.

The first charter erecting the Town of Kilmarnock into a Burgh of Barony was granted in 1591, in favor of Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd; a second was granted in 1672, in favor of William Boyd, First Earl of Kilmarnock, whose grandson, the Third Earl, in 1700, gave a Charter to the town, of the whole common good, customs, etc. By virtue of these Charters, the town holds its present Municipal Constitution.

The estate of "Orchard", in Kilbryde, part of the original grant, was sold in 1670, probably by William, 9th Lord Boyd, to Major Buntein, who sold it, in 1710, to William Baillie, and the Misses Baillie sold it, in 1759, to Robert Boyd, of Dykehead, who had a son, Thomas Boyd of Orchard, whose daughters, the Misses Boyd, owned it in 1820. Another daughter, Jean, married Robert Hyndman of Lunderston, in Renfrewshire.

The estate of "Orchard" contains about 50 acres, and is situated between the lands of Springside and the village of Kilbride. On the corner of it stands the ancient "Law Tower" from which the estate probably takes its name, as having actually been the garden or orchard of that great mansion, when inhabited by the Boyds. Law Tower seems to be more modern than Portincross, and most of these high square-formed edifices to be found thruout Scotland,—neither is it so dismally deficient in light (in one of the sides there are eight windows), and, considering the size of the apartments, many modern dwellings are not so well accomodated. It is furnished with 4 or 5 gun ports in the lower

Sir Robert Boyd was one of the guarantors of the treaty of peace with England in 1323. He, with his retainers, was in the first line and was taken prisoner at the battle of Halidon Hill, July 19, 1333. This battle, near Bannockburn, was a terrible defeat for the Scots by the English under Edward Baliol. In May, 1334, King David II was carried to France, and his adherents, including the Boyds, were either exiled or compelled to flee for safety. Many Scots took service at that time under the King of France and other foreign rulers. In 1336 they recaptured from the English some of the lands that were taken, and David II returned from France, June 2, 1341, then aged 18. If the Boyds had been deprived of their lands they took possession of them again without a new charter from the King, as the Scots did not recognize the forfeitures and seizures of the English. It was a maxim of the age that any noble might claim as his own any territory which his sword had won from the enemy. Great estates were acquired in this way, and to these the gratitude and liberality of David II added, by distributing among such as adhered to him the vast possessions which fell to the Crown by the forfeitures of his enemies. There is record of a charter of David II to John Boyd, of the lands of Guaylistoun, in Galloway, forfeited by John Guaylistoun. He must have been one of the younger members of the family.

Sir Robert Boyd died in the beginning of the reign of David II, or about 1329 or 1330. He left three sons: Sir Thomas (13); Sir Alan, who commanded the Scottish archers at the siege of Perth, held by Edward Baliol, and was killed there in August, 1333; and James de Boyd, who witnessed a charter in 1342.

(13). Sir Thomas Boyd had from King David II a grant of the forfeiture of William Carpenter; and accompanied that monarch to the Battle of Durnam (or Nevill's Cross), October 17, 1346, where he was taken prisoner with his Royal master, taken to London, and imprisoned for a time. In October, 1357, a treaty was made for David's ransom, and no doubt Sir Thomas was ransomed at or before that time. He had three sons: Sir Thomas (14); William, ancestor of Boyds of Badenheath (see Appendix F); and Robert de Boyd, ancestor of the Boyds of Portincross (see Appendix G).

story, which decidedly shows that it was built after the introduction of cannon. In point of situation, too, nothing could have been better chosen, as it enjoys a fine view, on three sides at least, of the highly picturesque scenery of that part of Scotland.

It is 40 feet long, 30 feet broad, 40 feet high at the cornice, exclusive of the bastions, which are 6 feet more. The walls are 6 feet thick, it has 28 windows, the inside area being 28 feet by 18, and is divided into four stories.

Tradition says that it was built by the Boyds of Kilmarnock, and was probably erected about the year 1468, at the time of the height of their power, when Thomas, Master of Boyd, later Earl of Arran, and son of Lord Robert Boyd, married the Princess Mary, sister of King James III. There is a charter on record, dated October 14, 1482, granting the lands of Kilbryde, Dalry, Nodesdale, Kilmarnock, etc., to that Princess in liferent, and to her son, James, Lord Boyd, in fee; on none of which estates was there a house equal in magnificence to this, or in which a lady of her rank could have resided.

I find no record as to how the lands of Nodesdale passed from the family, but Robertson, in his "Cunninghame", says that these lands, with the lands of the older Barony of Gogosside (erected in 1595), were erected, in 1650, into the Barony of Nodesdale, and soon after, this Barony, with additional adjoining land, was, in 1695, erected into the Barony of Brisbane, and was owned by the family of that name.

Of the lands of Hertschaw, a small estate, "Raithmuir" was owned by a Mr. Boyd, in 1820, and the annual rental was £114-6-0.

A Miss Boyd owned a small estate near Largs, in 1820, and a Thomas Boyd was minister in Beith, Cunninghame, in 1556. William Boyd was admitted as a minister in Fenwick Parish, Cunninghame, June 25, 1782.

APPENDIX "F"

Sir Thomas Boyd's son, William Boyd (ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath) . . . had from King David II a grant of the lands of Auchmarr, in the County of Dunbarton, forfeited by Duncan de Luss, December 18, 1366 (W. P. Boyd says 1368). Thomas Fleming of Foulwood, formerly Earl of Wigton, having impignorated to him the lands of Ligyne for 80 Pounds Sterling, he gave a charter of these lands to Malcome Fleming and Christian, his wife, dated on the Feast of St. Martin, in the winter of 1372, wherein he styles himself: 'Juillis quondam Domini Thomae Boyde, Militis', and to which charter, Robert Boyd, his brother, affixed his seal. Thomas Fleming, late Earl of Wigton, granted him a pension of twelve marks sterling until the said Earl or his heirs should infest the said William Boyd or his heirs heritably, in twelve marks worth of land either in the shire of Dunbarton or in that of Lanark."

A charter was granted by King Robert III to William Boyd of Badenheath, of the lands of Galvan and Rash, in Renfrewshire. Mr. W. P. Boyd says that he also obtained charters from King Robert II in 1375 and 1376.

APPENDIX "G"

Robert de Boyd (son of Sir Thomas Boyd), ancestor of the Boyds of Portincross, this branch of the Family being so known because they held the Castle

(14). Sir Thomas Boyd (erroneously styled by Mr. W. P. Boyd as the First Lord Boyd) had a remission for the killing of one Nielson, of Dalrymple, in a feud in 1409, from Duke Robert of Albany, who had siezed the reins of government from King Robert III.

He married Alice, a second daughter of Sir Hugh Giffard, of Yester, and by this union acquired a large fortune. They had one son:

(15). Sir Thomas Boyd, "dnus de Kylmornowe", who was one of the sureties, or hostages, for King James I (who had been held by the English as prisoner for 19 years), when he came to Scotland, May 31, 1421, to make arrangements with his subjects for his ransom. The King was released by the English on the promise of the Scots to pay a ransom of 40,000 pounds, and ascended the throne in 1424. Sir Thomas was one of the hostages handed over to the English as security for the payment, which was never made, as the King wasted the money that was raised for it, and many of the hostages died in the English prisons. Sir Thomas was delivered as hostage May 28, 1424, and was released July 16, 1425, being probably compelled to pay his own ransom. At the time he was delivered as hostage his annual income was estimated at 500 marks. The Scots mark (or "merk") was reckoned at $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Scots pound, a Scots pound being worth $\frac{1}{12}$ of the English pound Sterling. The Scots pound contained 20 shillings, each shilling worth one penny Sterling. Thus the Scots mark was worth $13\frac{1}{2}$ pence sterling, or about \$0.26, at the present silver weight of the Pound Sterling. However, the Pound Sterling originally contained more silver by weight than it now does, the silver content being reduced by several monarchs to enable them to pay their debts, so the mark was worth more then, and the purchasing price of silver was greater then, as the board and lodging for two knights and their horses overnight at an inn in the 13th century was three pence.

of Portincross, the most ancient in the Parish of Kilbryde, situated on a point of land of that name, on a bare rock, close to the sea even at low water, and completely surrounded by it at high water or in stormy weather. It has a dismal aspect, with a very scanty supply of light from a few narrow slits or windows in its exceedingly thick walls, yet it seems to have been an occasional seat of Royalty, at least in the time of Robert II, as no fewer than seven charters are on record, granted by him during the first nine years of his reign (1371-80), dated "apud" "Arnele" (or Ardnell). This must have been at Portincross, it being the manor place of that Barony, though not the usual place of his residence, but merely at such times when he might be there on a visit to his relatives, the Boyds; his own place of residence being at Dundonald, at no great distance. That it may be fully as ancient as those times may be inferred from the fact that, though there are slits in the walls for the flight of arrows, there are no apertures that can be construed into gun-ports for firearms, which were invented before that period, and would assuredly have been included in all places of defence erected afterwards.

The estate of Ardnell, or Ardnell, is situated on the seacoast, on both sides of the promontory of Portincross, within three-quarters of a mile of the village of Kilbryde belonged to Godfrey de Ross, and being forfeited, were given by King Robert Bruce to Sir Robert Boyd in 1306, passing to his son, Sir Thomas Boyd, who conferred them on Robert de Boyd, above mentioned.

From this Robert Boyd, who affixed his seal to a deed of his brother William, in 1372, was descended in the direct male line, Robert Boyd, of Portincross, who was served heir to his guidshire (grandfather) Robert Boyd of Portincross, on July 29, 1658, "... in the five merk land of Ardnell within the parochin of Kilbryde and Bailiariie of Cunninghame; to the 30 sh. land of the Maynes of Hellington; the 2 merk land of Muir of Hellington; the half of the Myln of Hellington; the 46 sh. 8d. land of Knockindail; the 4 mark land of Har-rickhill of old extent, within the Bailiary of Kyle-Stewart" all of which are more particularly described in the retour of his service, which will be found in the Register Office in Edinburgh. Who he married is not mentioned, but he had a son Robert, and a daughter, Grizel, and died between March, 1694 and September, 1695, as may be inferred from some entries in the Parish Register of Kilbryde in those two periods. He was succeeded by his only son:

Robert Boyd of Portincross, who married before the year 1694, Antonia Montgomery (daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly), by whom he had a son, Hugh Boyd, and a daughter, Lillas, both of whom died in infancy. He died previous to the year 1714, without leaving any surviving issue, upon which the representation of the family, as well as the possessions, devolved on the issue of his sister:

Grizel Boyd, who, previous to the year 1680, was married, as his second wife, to Alexander Fullarton, Esq., of Kilmichael in the Isle of Arran. By him she had two sons: William and Robert, and five daughters, and she died March 14, 1772. Her son:

William, took the surname of Boyd, and prior to 1714, succeeded to the estate of Portincross by inheritance from, and by the special designation of his maternal uncle, Robert Boyd of Portincross, above mentioned. In 1714 he married Grizel Campbell, only daughter of Angus Campbell, Esq., by whom he had a son, John

Sir Thomas married Johanna Montgomery, daughter of Sir John Montgomery of Androssan.. He died July 7, 1432, and is buried at Kilmarnock, the monument to him and his wife reading: "Hic Iacet Thomas Boyde, Dominus de Kilmarnock, qui obitt Septimo de mensis Julii, 1432" and "Johanne Montgomery, eins sposa Orat, pro iis". They had two sons: Sir Thomas (16); and William, Abbot of Kilwinning, who obtained from King James III a charter confirming grants of the Crown to the abbey. William had a dispensation from Rome, and received grants of land in Lanarkshire, which descended in lineal succession until sold by the late Rev. William. Boyd, D.D., father of the Edward Boyd, of Mertin's Hall, County of Wigton, Scotland, whose Arms are the same as the Kilmarnock family. Of the lands of Kilwinning a small estate, Auchinmade, was owned by an Andrew Boyd in 1820. For a very complete description of Kilwinning see "Cunninghame," page 191.

(16). Sir Thomas Boyd was arrested May 13, 1424, during the regency of the Duke of Albany, for appropriating part of the Crown rents, and was placed in confinement at Dalkeith, but was freed on compensating for the discrepancy. One of his most tenacious and persistent foes was Sir Alan Stewart of Darnley, who had been High Constable of the Scottish Army in France. Having returned to his home in the Eastwood Parish of Renfrewshire, he prosecuted campaigning against Sir Thomas, in whom he found a foeman worthy of his steel, and the borderlands of Ayresshire and Renfrewshire had good cause to remember the rapine and plunder which distinguished the long continued combat. It was war to the knife, against houses and homesteads, against castles and mansions, against farmers and rustics, against all who in any way were allied to, or connected with either of the great families of Boyd or Stewart.

In 1439 Sir Thomas killed Sir Alan Stewart at Polmaise Thorn, between Falkland and Linlithgow. When Sir Alexander Stewart heard of his father's death, he prepared for his revenge. Sir Thomas, with a hundred men, awaited him in Dean Castle, which was well fortified with its moat, drawbridge and battlements. Sir Alexander had two hundred men, but divided his forces. The fight took place at Craighnaugh Hill, in Renfrewshire, on the night of July 9, 1439, where Sir Thomas met Stewart with part of his men. The rest of Stewart's men fell on the Boyd's rear, and they were ambushed. While Sir Thomas was in personal combat with Sir Alexander, one of Stewart's followers stabbed him in the back with a dagger, and, after a short resistance, the Boyd forces retired. Before the fight the wife of Sir Thomas, Lady Isabel, had a dream, foretelling his death in the encounter, and she swooned as his body was brought into Dean Castle, and died that night. This fight did not end the feud, however, for another Stewart was slain by the Boyds, near Dunbarton.

Sir Thomas had four children: Robert Boyd (17); Sir Alexander Boyd of Drumcoll, "a mirror of chivalry," who was with King James II when Earl William Douglas was killed by the King in Stirling Castle, February 22, 1451-2, and was one of those to stab Douglas. He was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle and to superintend and instruct the young King James III in his military exercises, in 1466. A safe conduct was granted to "Alexander Boyde, knight, as Ambassador to England, 28th March, 1465" and another to "Alexander Boyde of Drumcoll, knight" for the same purpose, September 8, 1465.

Boyd, and four daughters. In 1746 he alienated the ancient family estate of Portincross to Patrick Crauford, Esq., of Auchnames, and afterwards acquired the lands of Balnakill, in Kintyre, where he died. He was succeeded by his only son:

John Boyd, who died without issue, at Skipness, about the year 1784 or 1785. Thus the elder branch of the marriage between Grizel Boyd and Alexander Fullarton failed, and the estate of Balnakill devolved on the issue of the second son, John Fullarton (who had not adopted the surname of Boyd), and who, not owing the ancient estate of Portincross nor bearing the name of Boyd, though possessing a more recently acquired Boyd estate (Balnakill), we will not include in this work but will refer those interested to page 127 of Robertson's "Cunninghame". The Arms of the Family of Portincross are identical with those of the Kilmarnock Boyds, with a suitable distinction showing the different branch of the family, being a plain border around the shield. The Boyds of Wigton were of the Portincross family.

He was executed on Castle Hill, Edinburgh, November 22, 1469, for complicity in kidnapping the King. David Cathcart, son of Alan, 1st Lord Cathcart (who d. 1499), married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Boyd of Drumcoll, and died without issue. Who Sir Alexander married is not recorded.

The third child was a daughter, Janet, who married John Alexander Maxwell, of Calderwood, and the fourth was Margaret, who married Alexander, 2nd Lord Montgomery, Parish of Kilwinning, Cunninghame, Ayrshire. (Robertson says she was daughter of Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock). Their eldest son, Alexander Montgomery, died before his father, and his son Alexander succeeded as 3rd Lord Montgomery (c 1465). His son, Hugh, 4th Lord Montgomery (1460-1545) was created Earl of Eglinton in 1507. He had a son, John, Master of Eglinton, who was killed in April, 1520, before the death of his father, but the second son of John was Hugh, who succeeded as the 2nd Earl of Eglinton. The son of Hugh, 2nd Earl was Hugh, 3rd Earl (d 1585), whose son, Hugh, 4th Earl of Eglinton, married Giles (or Egidia), daughter of Robert, 4th Lord Boyd. Hugh, the 4th Earl, was murdered April 12, 1586, and left a son, Hugh, 5th Earl, who, during his minority, was placed under the guardianship of his maternal uncle, William Boyd of Badenheath, while his estates were placed in the care of his paternal uncle, Robert Montgomery of Giffen. Hugh, 5th Earl, married Elizabeth Montgomery, the only child of this uncle, but having no issue, and seeing no probability of having any, he settled his lands on a cousin, Alexander, and died in 1613, his estates and titles passing to the cousin aforementioned, and his widow afterwards married (as his first wife) Robert, 6th Lord Boyd. (Robertson says she married Thomas, Lord Boyd, but seems to be incorrect, as there is no record of a Thomas, Lord Boyd, at that time.)

(17). Robert Boyd was created a Peer of Parliament with the title of Lord Boyd prior to July 13, 1459, by King James II, and in the same year was one of the commissioners sent to prolong the truce with England, which they concluded for nine years.

On the death of James II, in 1460, Lord Boyd was appointed Justiciary of Scotland, and one of the Council of Regency during the minority of the young King James III (then aged 8 years), and was twice sent as ambassador to England, in 1464 and 1465. There is also record of a safe-conduct to "Robert, Lord Boyde and Alexander Boyde, Knight" into England, 5th December, 1463.

Robert Boyle is witness to a charter of Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, to John Boyle of Wamphray, of the lands of Ryesholme, dated October 11, 1446. "Our beloved cousin, Lord Boyde" is witness to a charter of King James to the burgh of Tain and St. Duthus (Inverness) dated October 12, 1457.

On the death of Bishop Kennedy in July, 1465-66 Lord Boyd introduced his sons and his brother, Sir Alexander Boyd, to the Royal favor. On February 10, 1466, this Sir Alexander Boyd, with Robert, Lord Fleming (son of Malcolm Fleming, who had suffered death with the 6th Earl Douglas in 1440), and Gilbert, Lord Kennedy (brother of the late Bishop), entered into a bond pledging themselves to stand by each other in all quarrels and against all persons, with sundry other clauses and conditions. The very qualifications they made to their bond showed the measure of their power. In the case of all three there were previous pledges to other leading persons of the country, and in favor of these there was to be an exception in the present understanding. The two important clauses in the document exhibit the spirit and aims of its authors. Fleming, on his part, was to leave the King in the hands of Boyd and Kennedy, while they pledged themselves to put in his way any "large thing that should fall to the Crown. (This bond is in the notes to Vol. V, of Tytlers History of Scotland).

Lord Livingston, Lord Hamilton, Crawford, Montgomery, Maxwell, and Patrick Graham (Bishop of St. Andrews and half brother of Bishop Kennedy and Lord Kennedy), were in the band. They planned to take advantage of the extreme youth of the King, James III, then aged fourteen years, that they might broaden their power and increase their wealth. In June, 1466, there was an audit of the Royal revenue, and on July 10th, while the King was at Linlithgow, Alexander Boyd, Somerville, Hepburn of Hailes, and Andrew

Ker of Cessford, constrained him to proceed to Edinburgh, on the pretext of a hunting trip, and to remove from his presence those who had been ordered to attend him by the States. For reasons unknown Kennedy evidently changed his mind, quarreled with the others, and was imprisoned in Stirling Castle by Sir Alexander Boyd. Graham then grew antagonistic, and was driven from Scotland, going to Rome.

On October 9th, Parliament having been summoned, Lord Boyd knelt before the King, in the presence of the assembled Estates, and asked the King if he had been taken to Edinburgh against his will. The King replied that everything had been done by Royal consent, and, as further proof of Boyd's loyalty, he was appointed guardian of the persons of the King and his two brothers, and keeper of the Royal Castle. Afterwards he was appointed one of the Council chosen to arrange the marriages of the Royal Family. The Act of Parliament was ratified by charter, under the Great Seal, 25th October, 1466, and by another charter of the same date Lord Boyd was constituted Governor of the Kingdom until the King came of age. Nor did the honors that fell to the Boyds cease there. The act of Attainder which was soon to overtake them shows the extent of the territory they contrived to acquire, but the pride of their house reached its limit in the fortunes of Thomas Boyd, eldest son of Lord Boyd. The rapid rise of the family is proof of their audacity and talent, but in the case of Thomas Boyd we have a distinct testimony to the brilliant qualities that led to his ascendancy. Supported by these gifts and graces, the influence of his family did the rest, and in the beginning of 1467 he received the title of Earl of Arran, and was married to the Lady Mary, eldest sister of the King. By the grants of land which followed, Arran became the first subject of the Kingdom, and but for an illadvised step, might have maintained the position which his capacity and his influence seemed to assure him.

The supreme power of Scotland was now vested in Lord Boyd, who was constituted Great Chamberlain of Scotland for life, on August 25, 1467, but his power, however, was short lived, as the mind of the King was alienated from the Boyds by their enemies. A Parliament was assembled in 1469 and Lord Boyd was summoned to appear and answer such charges as might be brought against him. He appeared, followed by his retainers and friends under arms, but on learning that the Royal favor was withdrawn he disbanded his followers and fled to England, dying at Alnwick in the next year, 1470. His brother, Sir Alexander Boyd, was detained by illness, and appeared before Parliament. The principal charge against the Boyds was the removal of the King's person from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and this, in spite of the King's statement, was declared treason. The Boyds were found guilty and were condemned to be executed, and their estates and honors were forfeited to the Crown. For a family claiming descendent from Lord Boyd, see note 926.

APPENDIX "K"

Adam Boyd, son of Alexander Boyd (second son of Lord Robert Boyd, 17), had two sons: Robert Boyd of Penkill and Trochrig; and James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow. Robert Boyd of Penkill had two sons: William, and Mark Alexander Boyd (see below). James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow (d.1581?), had a son, Robert Boyd of Trochrig.

Robert Boyd of Trochrig, above mentioned, was born in 1578, and was educated in Edinburgh and in France. In 1604 he was ordained pastor of the Protestant Church at Verteuil, and in 1606 was appointed one of the professors at the University of Saumur. He was also Minister in that city, and married a French lady. King James VI conferred on him the Principalship of the University of Glasgow, but because of religious dissension he resigned and retired to his estate in Ayrshire, and later was appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh, but for the same reason again resigned, and was ordered to confine himself within the bounds of Carrick, in Ayrshire. This restriction was later removed and he was appointed Minister at Paisly, but his situation there was made unpleasant thru the opposition of the Earl of Abercorn, who had joined the Romish Church. He died soon after in Edinburgh, January 5, 1627, in his 49th year. His life has been written by Wodrow, and portraits of him will be found in Chamber's "Eminent Scotsmen", and Anderson's "The Scottish Nation". An excellent biography will be found in "The Scots Worthies", and a list of his numerous works in any complete encyclopaedia. Mention is made by him in a letter, in 1605, of a cousin, David Boyd; and a cousin Zacharias wrote him a letter in 1625, probably the Zachary mentioned below. Robert Boyd of Trochrig had a son, and a daughter, born about 1615.

Mark Alexander Boyd, above mentioned, was born January 13, 1562, and was educated under his uncle, the Archbishop of Glasgow. Having little taste for study, he tried unsuccessfully to push his fortunes at Court, where he fought one duel and engaged in numerous broils, and then decided to follow the Military profession, going to France. In Paris he took up his studies, and went from there

He married Mariota, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, and they had five children: Thomas Boyd (18); Alexander, who carried on the succession after the death of his nephew; Archibald, ancestor of the Boyds of Bonshaw; Elizabeth, who married Archibald Douglas 5th Earl of Angus, and had children, one of whom was the Scottish poet Gavin (or Gawin) Douglass, one time Bishop of Dunkeld (born in Brechin about 1474 and died of the plague in London in 1522). Elizabeth had a charter of the Lordship of Abernathy, May 21, 1468, in which she is designated as "daughter of Robert, Lord, Boyd, and the wife of Archibald, Earl of Angus". The fifth child of Robert was Annabella, who married Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar.

The above mentioned Archibald, ancestor of the Boyds of Bonshaw recieved the estate of Bonshaw, or Bolinshaw, situated on the east side of the Glazert, in the Parish of Stewarton, Cunninghame, but it passed from his descendents prior to 1592, for in that year we find in the hands of a Lawson. Of Archibald's children, a daughter name unknown, first married Hugh Muir of Pokelly, and then Archibald Craufurd, of Craufurdland, whose posterity will be found in Robertson's "Cunninghame". The second daughter of Archibald was Elizabeth, who married Thomas Douglas, Laird of Lochleven (having a son, Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, killed at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547); from whom the Earls of Morton are descended.

The third daughter of Archibald was Margaret, who in her youth was mistress to King James IV, and bore to him Alexander Stewart (Archbishop of St. Andrews), and Jean Stewart, later Countess of Morton. Margaret was a great favorite at court, and, as a relative of Elizabeth Boyd, whose husband Archibald, Earl of Angus (then Chamberlin) had the greatest power in the Kingdom, by his means and her own caused the Boyds to be restored to their ancient patrimony, the Lordship of Kilmarnock (forfeited to the Crown by Robert, Lord Boyd), in possession of which they continued under the protection of the Earl of Angus until they were again restored by the Duke of Hamilton, Governor, after the Battle of the Field of Glasglow, in 1545 (?). Margaret married John Muir, ward of the Laird of Rowallan, and brought about the marriages of her other sisters to the Lairds of Lochleven and Craufurdland. At the time of the marriage of her sister to the Laird of Craufurdland, Margaret, as "donator", in the presence of Archibald, Earl of Angus, Chamberlain, "apud Boghall prope Biggar, 17m Decembris, 1493" disponeth to Archibald Craufurdland of Craufurdland (her kinsman, as she calls him) the ward of the lands of Craufurdland. She persuaded Elizabeth Muir, daughter of her sister, the Lady Pokelly, to marry Robert Crau-

to Orleans, Bourges, Lyon, and Toulouse. In 1587 he was with the troops sent from Auvergne to support Henry III, and in that expedition he was wounded. While resident in Toulouse, in 1588, he was imprisoned by the insurrectionists for his support of the Royal cause, and, after obtaining his release, went to Bordeaux, thence to Rochelle, and finally settled near Poictou, where he devoted himself to study. In 1592 he published, at Antwerp, Latin Poems dedicated to James VI, and in 1595 he returned to Scotland, and was for a time travelling tutor to the Earl of Cassillis. He died April 10, 1601, at Penkill, his father's estate, and is buried with his ancestors in the Church of Dalie (or Darlie). His portrait will be found in Pinkerton's "Scottish Gallery", and a list of his works in any encyclopaedia. He left a son: Robert.

Zachary Boyd (1585-1653), a Scottish Divine, was of the Boyds of Penkill, and was a cousin of Andrew Boyd, Bishop of Argyle; and of Robert Boyd of Trochrig. He was educated at the University of Glasgow and St. Andrew's, afterwards becoming first student, and then teacher, under his cousin, Robert Boyd, at the Protestant College at Saumur, France. When that town was treacherously occupied by Louis XIII in 1621, and the Huguenots were everywhere persecuted, Zachary returned to Scotland, and became Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, which then held its services in the crypts beneath the Cathedral. In 1634-35 and in 1645 he was Rector of the University. He was a noted preacher and a staunch Conveananter. On October 13, 1639, a month after the battle of Dunbar, he had the courage to "deal faithfully" with Cromwell, who was present, in a sermon in Glasgow Cathedral, but though political opponents, the two men respected each other in private life. He wrote several books, was a liberal benefactor of the University of Glasgow, it being indebted to his munificence for its present buildings. A bust is erected on the gateway within the court of the College with an appropriate inscription. Those interested are referred to Chambers' "Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Scotsmen", and his portrait appears in Anderson's "Scottish Nation".

Adam Boyd of Penkill, first mentioned above, is mentioned in a charter dated January 12, 1591-2, by Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd.

Lucretia Boyd, daughter of "Boyd of Trochrig", married Ninian Bannantyne of Kerrilamont, and they had a son John, who had a son Dugald, whose grandson,

Anne, daughter of John Melville of Raith (who succeeded his father in 1626 and died in 1643) married Thomas Boyd of Penkill, probably a son of Robert above mentioned.

furd, the young Laird of Craufurdland, for which she procured for him the kindness and tack of the lands of Walston from Archibald, Earl of Angus. The Walston lands were part of the Barony of Kilmarnock, and remained with Craufurd's successors.

There had also been a long feud between the Lairds of Craufurdland and Rowallan, which, thru the influence of Margaret Boyd, was settled, upon the surrender to the Laird of Craufurdland by the Laird of Rowallan, of the land of Ardoch, the basis of the feud.

In the year 1507, before the Lords of Justiciary at Ayr, appeared Patrick Boyde, a brother of the Laird of Rowallan, and 26 followers, charged with a raid upon the Cunninghames of Cunninghameshead; together with another brother of Rowallan, indicted for a quarrel with John Mowatt, Laird of Busby, and one of his adherents, in the town of Stewarton. Patrick Boyde was, in all probability, one of the Kilmarnock family, and connected by marriage to the Mures of Rowallan, as a "brother-in-law" was called brother in those days. At the same time, before the same court, appeared John Shaw, a follower of the Craufurds of Kerse, indicted for killing, with a stone, a certain John Boyd, whether a member of the Kilmarnock family or a man of no importance, we do not know, but in all probability the latter, for the case was soon disposed of by imposing a fine.

Robert Crauford, who married Elizabeth Muir, was son of Archibald Craufurd (who married the unknown daughter of Archibald Boyd), and Robert died of wounds he received at the "Wyllielee", in company with his father, both being in attendance to James Boyd (son of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran), who was killed there by Hugh Montgomery, 4th Lord Montgomery and 1st Earl of Eglington (descended from Janet, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd (16) which see).

John Craufurd, son of the aforementioned Robert Craufurd, settled the feud between the Boyds and the Montgomeries by arbitration, and married Janet Montgomery, daughter of the Laird of Giffen. A later John Craufurd (who d. January 10, 1763) married secondly, Elenora Nicholson, widow of the Honorable Sir Thomas Boyd advocate, son of William Boyd, 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock (which see).

(18). Thomas Boyd (son of Lord Robert Boyd) married Princess Mary eldest daughter of King James II, and sister of James III, in 1467. In order that his rank be appropriate to that of his wife, he was created Earl of Arran in the same year, and the island of Arran, with other lands, was given as the bride's dower, and erected into an Earldom by a charter dated April 26, 1467, and by other charters of the same date he received the lands of Stewartoun, Tarrinzean, Turnbery, and Rosedalemure, in Ayrshire; Meikle Cumray in Bute; Covertoun in Roxburghshire; Teling in Forfarshire; Polgavy in Perthshire; and a charter to him and his heirs, of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, Nodisdale, Monfodd, and LeFlat, in Ayrshire; and of Nairstoun in Lanarkshire, on the resignation of his father, Lord Robert Boyd.

He officiated as Constable in Parliament, October 12, 1467: "Quo etiam de communicato super nonnullis statum Domini Regis, et regni et republicae utilitatem concernentibus de mandato Domini Regis, et cancellarii Comes de Arane constabularius hac vice per dominum regnum specialiter deputatus praesens parliamentum in crastinum continuavit"; and was also present at Parliament on October 16, 1467, when he was called "Constabularius Scotiae", but that office was then, and still is, hereditary in the Errol family.

Full powers were granted to him, and other commissioners, in 1468, to visit the Courts of England, France, Spain, Denmark, Burgundy, Bretagne, Savoy, and others, that they might select a wife for King James III. A marriage treaty was concluded with King Christian I, of Denmark, who agreed to give his daughter to James III, in marriage, and with her the islands of Orkney and Zetland as dowry. Earl Thomas proceeded with a noble train to Denmark, in 1469, to bring her to Scotland, but during his absence, their enemies successfully undermined the Boyds in the King's favor, and when Thomas arrived in Leith Roads with the Royal bride, in July, 1469, his wife hastened on board to inform him of the withdrawal of the Royal favor, and they fled to Denmark. James III persuaded

Mary to return to Scotland, on the pretext of a pardon for her husband, but imprisoned her in Dean Castle, Kilmarnock. He then caused public citations, attested by witnesses, to be fixed up at Kilmarnock, wherein Thomas, Earl of Arran, was commanded to appear within sixty days, which he is not doing, his marriage with the King's sister would be declared null and void, the Earl being absent and unheard, the pretext being a claim of some legal impediment at the time of her marriage, said to be a prior contract to Lord Hamilton.

The unfortunate Earl Thomas wandered into England and other countries. He was in England about 1470, as appears in the "Paston Letters", wherein Paston desires his brother, Sir John, to recommend him, in his most humble wise, unto "the good Lordship of the most courteous, gentlest, wisest, kindest, most companionable, freest, largest, and most bounteous knight, my Lord, the Earl of Arran, which hath married the King's sister of Scotland", and proceeds to call him "the lightest, deliverest, best spoken, fairest archer, devotedest, most perfect, and truest to his Lady of all the knights that ever I was acquainted with", and adds that he lodges at the George, in Lombard Street. Thomas went from Germany to France and Burgundy, and entered the service of the Duke of Burgundy, until his death in Antwerp, in 1471, where a tomb "with an honorable inscription" was erected to him by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

The Princess Mary was released from confinement after his death, and was compelled to marry, in 1474, James, Lord Hamilton, a man much inferior to her former husband, both in point of birth and fortune. The Boyd estates were forfeited to the crown, and on the Boyd ruin rose the Hamiltons, who had won favor in 1455 by deserting the cause of Douglas for that of the King. The Earldom of Arran was given to Lord Hamilton, upon his marriage to Mary, and she had two charters, dated October 14, 1482, of the life rent of all the lands that had belonged to Robert, Lord Boyd, and his son Thomas, who was her husband.

Thomas and Mary Boyd had two children: James (19); and the Lady Grizel, who married first, Alexander, fourth Lord Forbes, and second, David, first Earl of Cassillis, without issue.

(19). James Boyd was restored to the property of the family by two charters dated October 14, 1482, to his mother in liferent and to himself in fee, of the lands of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, Noddisdail, Muirfoid (Monfode, parish of Androssan, Ayrshire?), Rivisdailmure, Railstoun, (Le) Flatt, Gandhill, Warnokland, Ormishewch (Armsheugh, parish of Irvine, Ayrshire?), Dollywra, Pottertoun, Dryrig, Corshill, and half of Robertland, all in Ayrshire; Telyng and Brechty, in Forfarshire; Cavertoun in Roxburghshire; Nairstoun in Lanarkshire; and Polgavy in Perthshire.

He met his death in 1484, at the hands of Hugh, 4th Lord Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton, at the "Wyllielee", in the feud between the Glencairn and Eglinton Families. Robert Boyd of Trochrig says: "in ipso adolescentis flore periit inimicorum insidiis circumventus". He died childless and his estates returned to the Crown. He was called "Earl of Arran" by Robertson, which seems to be in error.

(20). Alexander Boyd, second son of Lord Robert Boyd (17), had charters of the lands of Ralestoun, in the Barony of Kilmarnock, November 30, 1492; of Bordland (Boreland, parish of Dunlop, Ayrshire?), in 1494, in which he is designated as *filius Roberti, quondam Domini Boyd*, and he was made Bailie and Chamberlain of Kilmarnock for the Crown in 1505. He seems to have been appointed, with Alexander Dunlop, by Parliament, in 1489, to collect the bygone rents and casualties of the Crown in Stewarton and Kilmarnock.

He married a daughter of Sir Robert Colville of Ochiltree, and had six sons: Robert (21); Thomas, ancestor of the Boyds of Picton; Adam, ancestor of the Boyds of Penkill and Trochrig; and three others, names unknown, mentioned in the Scottish Peerage, in which they are referred to as "*Exanimi plane virilis foemina Colvilliorum phylarchi filia sex filios suscepit, viros acerrimos et manus juxta consilique promptissimos*".

The Arms of the Boyds of Picton are the same as the Kilmarnock family, with the motto; "*Spes mea in Colis*" (My hope is in heaven), and their principal estate was Picton, in the parish of Dal-

ry, in Cunninghame, which was in their possession until 1770, when Thomas Boyd, the last of that branch, sold it to George Macrae.

Thomas Boyd, son of Alexander (20), also had a grant of the lands of Lin (or Lynne), in The Lordship of Kilmarnock, the charter being dated May 15, 1532, in which he is designated as brother-german to Robert Boyd in Kilmarnock. James Stuart of Bute (c. 1509), married, secondly, Marion (daughter of John Fairly, in vice comitatu de Air), widow of Thomas Boyd of Linn, also known as Thomas Boyd of Picton, which seems to be this Thomas. The estate of Picton is between the streams Picton and Rye, in the parish of Dalry, Cunninghame, Ayrshire, and part of it, in 1820, was in the hands of a Boyd, but evidently of another branch, as that of Picton was extinct, and same applies to a John Boyd who owned, at the same time, part of the estate of Auchingree in the same parish.

Alexander Crauford, of Fergushill, parish of Fenwick, born in 1611, married Janet Cunninghame in 1630, and married, secondly, Isabel (daughter of Henderson of Baikie), relict of Bryce Boyd of Picton.

Marion Cunninghame (who died about 1764) married, prior to 1736, John Boyd (said to have been a younger son of the Picton Family) and they had three children: John Boyd of Carlung; Robert; and Dorothea. John Boyd, of Carlung, married Elizabeth Hunter, and had two sons, John and William, and two daughters, Jean and Marion. The sons John and William died unmarried, the last, John, dying in 1792, and was succeeded in the estate of Carlung by his two sisters, Jean and Marion. Jean had previously married her cousin, Robert Hunter, of Kirkland; and Marion married the Rev. Robert Steel, the minister of the West Parish of Greenock, and, on their accession to the lands of Carlung, assumed the name of Cunninghame, after that of Boyd, and they alienated Carlung to Archibald Alexander of Boydston (Parish of Kilbride) in 1799. Dorothea Boyd, daughter of John Boyd (above) married George Hunter of Kirkland, for whose ancestry and descent see Robertson.

The third son of Alexander Boyd (20) was Adam, ancestor of the Boyds of Penkill and Trochrig, and he had a son Robert Boyd of Penkill, who had two sons: William, and Mark Alexander Boyd. Another son of Adam Boyd was James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow (d 1581?), who was father of Robert Boyd of Trochrig (b 1578, d 1627)

(21). Robert Boyd, eldest son of Alexander Boyd (20), was restored to the title of Lord Boyd in 1536, and had a grant from King James V, whom he served faithfully at home and abroad, of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, May 20, 1536. He married Helen, daughter of Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, and received charters, as "Robert Boyd, olim de Kilmarnock", of the King's lands of Chapelton, (near Bonshaw, in the Parish of Stewarton, Ayrshire) and the lands and Castle of Dundonald, June 1, 1537.

He was called the third Lord Boyd, and was served heir of James Boyd (19), his father's brother's son, in the lands and Baronies of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, etc, March 11, 1544; and a confirmation from Queen Mary of all the estates, honors and dignities that belonged to the deceased Robert, Lord Boyd, his grandfather, with a novadamus, in 1549. He died in 1550, leaving a son, Robert, 4th Lord Boyd (22), and a daughter, Margaret, who married Sir John Montgomery, son of Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, Parish of Stewarton (who was son of Hugh, 4th Lord Montgomery and 1st Earl of Eglinton, and great grandson of Alexander, 2nd Lord Montgomery, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd (16) which see), but this marriage seems to have reopened the feud between the two families, for her father, Robert Boyd, with Mowatt of Busbie, and others, killed Sir Neil Montgomery at Irvine, in June, 1547, in revenge for the killing of said Robert Boyd's cousin, James Boyd (19), by Hugh, 4th Lord Montgomery, in 1484. Robertson says that this feud caused much blood to be shed thruout the district before it was settled thru the mediation of the Earls of Eglinton, Cassilis, Argyle, and other mutual friends.

(22). Robert, Fourth Lord Boyd, was born in 1517, and married Margaret, or Mariot, daughter and heir of Sir John Colquhoun of Glins. He had charters of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, etc., Septem-

ber 6, 1545, on the resignation of his father, and of Balindoran, in Stirlingshire, February 18, 1546-7.

He assisted the Regent Arran in suppressing Lennox's rebellion, in 1544, warred against the Queen-Regent with the Lords of Congregation in 1559; and signed the treaty of Berwick, joining the English at Prestonpans in 1560. There is record of his subscription to the "Book of Discipline of the Kirk" in 1561. According to some accounts he was privy to the murder of Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley (husband of Queen Mary), February 10, 1567, and was a member of the jury acquitting the Earl of Bothwell of the deed in the same year, but joined a band of nobles to protect the young Prince from his supposed designs, and then later took Bothwell's part again. He was made a member of the Privy Council in 1567, was one of her commissioners at York and Westminster, and entered into an association to support Queen Mary at Hamilton, May 8, 1568, and at the Battle of Langside, May 13, 1568, was one of the nobles to form round the Queen's person after her defeat.

For espousing the Queen's cause he was compelled to leave the Country, with his two sons, who were in the same conflict, but evidently returned after a short time, as he was again a member of her Council in 1569, being employed by her on various missions, one of them being to obtain her divorce from Bothwell.

Lord Boyd was suspected of complicity in the murder of Murray in 1570, and joined the party of Lennox in 1571, was made Privy Counciller, and received a remission, dated Septmeber 8, 1571, under the Great Seal, to "Robert, Lord Boyd; Thomas, Master of Boyd; and Robert Boyd of Badenheath" (his sons), for fighting against the King at Langside. He had charters of the office of Bailiary and Justiciary of the Regality of Glasgow, January 2, 1573-4, and of Giffartland, September 14, 1577. He was appointed Extraordinary Lord of Session, October 24, 1573, sat until May 8, 1578; was re-appointed Extraordinary Lord of Session, October 24, 1573, sat until May 8, 1578; was reappointed October 25, 1578 and sat until December 10, 1583; and was a third time appointed June 21, 1586, resigning his seat July 4, 1588. He was one of the commissioners for negotiating an alliance with England in 1578, and again in 1586.

For taking part, with the Earls of Mar and Glencairn, and others, in the "Raid of Ruthven", at Ruthven Castle, August, 23, 1582, in which the King was seized in order to curb some of his actions, Lord Boyd was banished, but returned shortly thereafter, as he was Warden of the Marches in 1587, a Commissioner to enforce the statutes against the Jesuits in 1589, and died January 3, 1589. An epitaph may still be found on a stone in the interior of the Low Church in Kilmarnock, it having been a part of the old church, and was preserved by being put in the wall of the present building when it was erected in 1802, and reads:

1589

Heir lyis yt godlie Noble wyis lord Boyd
Quha Kirk & King Commin weil decoir'd
Quhilke war (quhill they yis jowell all injoyed)
Defendit, counsailed, governd, be that lord
His ancient hous (oft parreld) he restoired
Twyis sax and saxtie zeirs he lived and syne
By death (ye third of Januare) devoird
In anno thrys fyve hundreth aughtye nyne.

Lord Boyd granted a charter of the lands of Law to his wife in life-rent, February 10, 1548-9; and he had a charter of the lands of Bedlay, Molnays, etc., February 10, 1582-3. His wife died in February, 1601. They had seven children: the first Robert, Master of Boyd, who had a charter of the land of Auchintuerlie, in Dunbartonshire, October 14, 1550, and died, without issue, soon afterwards. The second son was Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd (23); and the third was William Boyd of Badenheath (misnamed Robert in Peerage) who was tutor to his nephew, Hugh, 5th Earl of Eglinton, and died in July 1611. Robert, 6th Lord Boyd (25) was served heir of him March 20, 1617.

Four daughters were : Egidia ("Giles"), who married Hugh, 4th Earl of Eglinton; Agnes, who married Sir John Colquhoun of Luss; Christian, who married Sir James Hamilton of Evandale; and Elizabeth, who married John Cunninghame of Drumquhassell.

(23). Thomas, Fifth Lord Boyd, joined with his father in the association in behalf of Queen Mary, May 8, 1568, and was engaged in her Army at Langside, May 13, 1568. He received a good-conduct (or passport) reading as follows: "We understand that our cousin, Thomas, Master of Boyds, is vexed with ane vehement delour in his heid, and other deseasis in his body, and he can not find sufficient ease and remeid within our realm, but in mind to seek the same in foreign countries, quhair the samin maist convenientlie be had, thairfore be the tenor heer of gevis and grantis to the said Thomas Master of Boyds, to depart and pass furth of our realm to the partis of France, Flanderis, wall of the spa, and othens partis quhare he pleasis, thair to remain for seeking for cure and remedy of his saidis diseasis, for the space of three zeiris after the date hereof....Providing always that our said cousin do not attempt nothing in prejudice of us our realm and religioun publiclie prechit and profeist within our realim or otherwais this our licence to be null and of none availe force nor effect. Given under our signit and subscrivit with our hand at our castell of steivliny the XIII day of July and of our reign the twelth zeia-15.7.9. JAMES R."

He made a resignation of his whole estate in the hands of King James VI, from whom he received a charter, dated January 12, 1591-2, erecting the same into a free Lordship and barony, to himself in liferent, and to his son Robert, Master of Boyd, in fee, and the heirs male of his body, with a long substitution of heirs male to the exclusion of heirs general. This character was confirmed by King Charles II in 1672, and will be found in W. P. Boyd's Book. He also had a charter of the lands of Bedlay, March 8, 1595-6.

Thomas married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon and his wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innpeffery and his wife, Janet, natural daughter of King James IV. Thomas Boyd died in June, 1611, and had seven children: Robert, Master of Boyd (24); Sir Thomas Boyd of Bedlay; Adam Boyd, who married Margaret, sister of Robert Galbraith of Kilcroich; John Boyd, of whom we have no record; Marion, who married James, Earl of Abercorn; Isabel; and Agnes, who married Sir George Elphinstone of Blytheswood. The aforesaid Isabel, according to Robertson, married John Blair, but Collins' Peerage states that James Stuart of Bute, (d. 1662) married Isabel, daughter of Sir Douglas Campbell of Auchinbrick and Isabel his wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Boyd, which must mean that Isabel married twice.

Robertson in his "Cunninghame" says (page 237) that Bryce Blair married (c. 1610) Lady "Jean" Cunninghame, daughter of William (?) Eighth Earl (?) of Kilmarnock, and her son John Blair married Isabel, daughter of Thomas 5th Lord Boyd. While the Peerage states that Isabel married John Blair, which seems to be correct, it will appear impossible that their son could marry the daughter of Isabel's great-grand-father, as a comparison of dates would indicate.

(24). Robert, Master of Boyd, married Lady Jane Ker (descended from Sir Andrew Ker, of Cessford, and from King Robert Bruce—see Robertson) and they had two children: Robert, Sixth Lord Boyd (25), and James Eighth Lord Boyd (27). Robert, Master of Boyd died in May, 1597, before the death of his father, and his widow married, secondly, David, Tenth Earl of Crawford. Robert is given a middle name of "Martin" by Mr. W. P. Boyd.

(25). Robert, Sixth Lord Boyd, was born in November, 1595, and was served heir male in general of his father on February 3, 1602. He studied at Saumur under his cousin Robert Boyd of Trochrig (son of James, son of Adam, son of Alexander, son of Robert, First Lord Boyd, which see). He was served heir male in special of his father, in the Barony of Kilmarnock, etc., October 12, 1614; heir of Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd, his grandfather, in the lands in the counties of Ayr, Dunbarton, Lanark, and Stirling, March 20, 1617; also heir of James, Lord Boyd (19) son of Thomas, Earl of Arran (18), who was the uncle of Robert, 3rd Lord Boyd (21) who was g-g-grandfather of Robert, 6th Lord Boyd.

He had charters of the Barony of the Grugar, in Ayrshire, March 30, 1616; of Medros, in the counties of Ayr and Lanark; of Gavin and Risk (Rash?), in Renfrewshire, June 9, 1620; and of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, to him and his son Robert, Master of Boyd, March 29, 1621. The Barony of Grugar passed from the Boyds about 1699.

Robert, 6th Lord Boyd married, first Margaret, daughter of Robert Montgomery of Giffin, relict of Hugh, 5th Earl of Eglinton, without issue; and second, Lady Christian Hamilton, eldest daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Haddington, relict of Robert, 10th Lord Lindsay of Byris, by whom he had seven children. Robert died in August, 1628, aged 33. The children were: Robert, 7th Lord Boyd (26); Helen, who died unmarried, and her five sisters were served heirs portions of her, April 17, 1647; Agnes, married Sir George Morison of Dairsie in Fife; Jean, who married Sir Alexander Morison of Prestongrange, county of Haddington; Marion, who married as his 1st wife, Sir James Dundas of Arnistoun; Isabel, who married first, John Sinclair of Stevenson, and second, to Sir John Grierson, fiar of Lag; whose wife she was in 1647, when served heir of her sister; and Christian, who married Sir William Scott, of Harden.

(26). Robert, Seventh Lord Boyd, was served heir of his father May 9, 1629. He married Lady Ann Fleming, second daughter of John, second Earl of Wigton, and died of fever, November 17, 1640, aged about 24, without issue, and his widow afterward married George, Second Earl of Dalhousie. His uncle:

(27). James, Eighth Lord Boyd, second son of Robert, Master of Boyd (24), was served heir male of Robert, 7th Lord Boyd, April 10, 1641. He subscribed to the National Covenant, March 1, 1638, in Greyfriar's Church, Edinburgh. He was a steady Royalist, joined the association in favor of Charles I in January, 1641, and was fined 1500 pounds by Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon, 1654.

It was during his life that the part of Dean Castle, on which the Boyd Arms are sculptured, was erected. In the wall of the lower tower are the Boyd Arms, with the inscription: "James, Lord of Kilmarnock, and dame Cathrine Creyk, Lady Boyd".

In compliance with an Act of Parliament, a few years previous, "...for abolishing monuments of Idolatries", there was, by the Irvine Presbytery, "a visitation at Kilmarnock, June 19, 1649, anent ane superstitious image that was upon my Lord Boyd his tomb, it was the Presbyteries mynd that his Lordship be written to that he would be pleased to demolish and ding it down, and if he would refuse, that this Presbiterie was to take further course".

He married Catharine, daughter of John Craik, Esq., of York, and died in March, 1654, leaving: William, 9th Lord Boyd and 1st Earl of Kilmarnock (28); and Eva, who married Sir David Cunningham of Robertland. Robertson says that after the death of Sir David, she married Bryce Blair, and her son John Blair married Lady Isabel, daughter of Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd, which see.

(28). William, 9th Lord Boyd, was served heir of his father in the Barony of Kilmarnock, etc., February 28, 1655; and was created Earl of Kilmarnock, August 17, 1661; and had a charter from King Charles II, of the Barony of Kilmarnock, July 30, 1672, confirming the charter of 1591 to Thomas, 5th Lord Boyd (23).

William died in March, 1692. He married Lady Jean Cunningham, eldest daughter of William, 9th Earl of Glencairn, High Chancellor of Scotland, and they had six children: William, 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock (29); The Honorable Captain James Boyd (from whom the York County, Maine, Boyds are descended); The Honorable Captain Charles Boyd, who died in Namur, in September, 1737; The Honorable Robert Boyd (from whom the Portland, Maine, Boyds are descended); Mary Boyd, who married Sir Alexander MacLean; and Catharine, who married Alexander Porterfield of Porterfield.

(29). William, 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock, married Letitia Boyd, and succeeded his father in March, 1692, but died on May 20, of the same year. They had three children: William, 3rd Earl of Kilmarnock (30); The Honorable Thomas; and Mary. Thomas, the second son, was born September 13, 1689, became a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1710, and married Elenora, daughter of Sir Thomas

Nicolson of Carnock, Baronet, in the country of Stirling, who, after his death, married secondly, John Crawford of Crawfordland. The daughter of William, Mary, died unmarried.

After the death of William, Lady Letitia married, secondly, John Gardner, Esq. Lady Letitia Boyd was daughter of Thomas Boyd, merchant, of Dublin, Ireland, who married, in 1653, Mary Loftus, daughter of Sir Adam Loftus of Raithfarnham. Thomas Boyd died in October, 1696, and had six children: Thomas, who died unmarried, Adam and Charles, who died young; and Anne, Jane, and Letitia.

Some of the younger sons of the family in Kilmarnock must have moved into Ireland, as a Highgate Boyd, of Rosslare, County Wexford, Ireland, married a Margaret Loftus, daughter of Henry Loftus (b. 1636, d. 1716) of Loftus Hall, Wexford. There were others, as many of the name are found in north Ireland, in those times marrying members of Scottish families in Scotland, or of Scottish names, in Ireland. These must have been of the Kilmarnock family, as the line was sharply drawn then between the two religions, and it is improbable that we would find Irish Catholic Boyds marrying Scotch Protestants or vice versa.

(30). William, 3rd Earl Kilmarnock, being under age at the time of his father's death, did not succeed to the title until July 20, 1699. He mustered 500 men to defend the Crown against the Pretender in 1715, and was also in Glasgow, in September, 1715, and took the field against Rob Roy MacGregor, in Perthshire, in October of that year. He died November 22, 1717. He married Eupheme, eldest daughter of the 11th Lord Ross, and there is record of one son, William, 4th Earl Kilmarnock (31), but there seems to have been another son, as Lieutenant James Madison Boyd (b. Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1816, m. Maria M. Law, and d. Fox River Valley, Wisc., Feb. 23, 1897), 4th son of Colonel George Boyd, "who traced his descent from a younger son of the third Earl of Kilmarnock".

(31). William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, the last of the family to reside in Dean Castle, was born in 1704, joined the forces of Prince Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") in his attempt for the British Crown in 1745, and was captured at the Battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, by the Royal forces, and was executed on Tower Hill, London, August 18, 1746. (See Appendix H).

He married Lady Ann Livingstone, only surviving child and sole heir (and heir presumptive of the Earldom of Errol) of James, 5th Earl of Linlithgow and Callender, and his wife, Lady Margaret Hay, second daughter of John, 12th Earl of Errol. Lady Ann Boyd died September 16, 1747. They had three children: James, Lord Boyd (32) and 13th Earl of Errol; The Hon. Charles Boyd, and the Hon. William Boyd. The Hon. Charles Boyd was with his father at Culloden, but escaped capture and fled to the Isle of Arran, where he concealed himself; later going to France, where he concealed himself, and resided there for about twenty years, until a pardon was granted all rebels, and then returned to Scotland, residing with his brother in Aberdeenshire until his death in Edinburgh, August 3, 1782. While in France, he married a French Lady, by whom he had a son, Major Charles Boyd, who married in Edinburgh, December 24, 1784, a daughter of John Haliburton, who died September 3, 1785, leaving a son of whom I have no record. Major Charles Boyd also had a daughter, who married Charles Gordon of Wardhouse, April 22, 1783. The Hon. Charles Boyd married, secondly, Ann, daughter of Alexander Lockhart, having no children by her. The Hon. William Boyd, third son of William, 4th Earl, was with the Royal forces at Culloden, later in the Royal Navy, and in 1761 transferred to the 114th Regiment of Infantry. (See Appendix J).

APPENDIX "J"

The Honorable William Boyd, son of William, Fourth Earl of Kilmarnock, who, as has been said, was with the King's forces at Culloden, was later with the Royal Navy, and in 1761 transferred to the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry. He probably served in the Revolutionary War, either with the Crown or Colonial forces.

Several Boyd Families in America claim connection with or descent from him. In his history of his branch of the family, Mr. Edgar E. Boyd, of Wheeling W. Va., in 1913, claims descent from "John Boyd, son of William Boyd, son of William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock". A family cited in pages 128 and 153 of Mr. William P. Boyd's book claims descent from him, also, stating that their ancestor, William Boyd, came to America with a detachment for service in Braddock's

(32). James, Lord Boyd, 13th Earl of Errol, was born April 20, 1726, and was in the 21st Regiment of Foot, of the Royal Forces, at Culloden. After his father's execution, he claimed the estate, which had reverted to the Crown, on the strenght of a trust deed dated 1732, the claim being allowed by the Court of Session in 1749, and by the House of Lords in 1752, in the latter year selling the lands to the Earl of Glencairn, who sold them to the Duke of Portland in 1785.

He commanded a Company in America, October 7, 1754, in the Regiment of Sir William Pepperell, who lived in Kittery, only a few miles from York and Berwick, Maine and transferred to Arabin's Regiment of Foot, December 27, 1755, but retired from the Army upon his accession to the Earldom of Errol.

On the death of his grand-aunt, Lady Margaret Hay, Countess of Errol (being daughter of the 12th Earl of Errol, and who had married James, 4th Earl of Callender and 5th Earl of Linlithgow, their daughter having married William, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock) James, Lord Boyd, succeeded to the title of Errol in 1758, and took up his residence in Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire. He would have united in his own person the four Earldoms of Errol, Kilmarnock, Linlithgow, and Callendar, and the three last not been attained, Kilmarnock in 1745, the other two in 1715; as well as the ancient dignity of Lord High Constable of Scotland, which was abolished by Parliament in 1748.

He died April 27, 1778, and for details of his life and descendants, the reader is referred to the British Peerage, but he had ten daughters and two sons: George, 14th Earl of Errol and William, 15th Earl of Errol.

George, 14th Earl of Errol died in 1798, leaving no issue, and his brother William succeeded as 15th Earl, and assumed the additional sur-name of Carr, and was also made Baron Kilmarnock. The title of Errol has descended thru the family to the present Earl of Errol, who resides in London.

campaign (1755), married Charity Talbot, settling in Herring Bay, Maryland, and having three sons: William, Benjamin, and Walter. William, senior, had a razor hone and knit silk purse which he claimed were once the property of Prince Charles Stewart. The first son, William, was a lieutenant in General Arthur St. Clair's army, in his campaign against the Indians in the "Northwest Territory", and was killed at his defeat (1794). The descendants of this William Boyd have always been the heads of the "Shaking Quakers", near Dayton, Ohio. Benjamin died young. Walter married Amanda Alverson, of Chester County, Penna., and was a lieutenant in the Continental Army, commanding Fort Frederick, east of the Cumberland River. His children were: Marmaduke (b. 1758, d. 1871, whose descendants live in Maryland and Kansas); Cynthia, Matilda, and Olinia, (all three dying prior to 1845); and Anna A. (1800-1880), who married William B. Mc Atee.

The Boyd Family of York County, Maine, U. S. A.

1. Captain James Boyd, son of William Boyd (28), first Earl of Kilmarnock, was born, probably in Kilmarnock, about 1670. He went to Ireland in 1696, landing near the Giant's Causeway, in County Antrim, but it is not known in just what town or locality he resided. He probably went there as a soldier of fortune, as his chance of inheriting the Earldom was remote, or he might have been an officer in one of the Regiments stationed there. The larger part of the estates in Ulster (North Ireland) had escheated to the Crown early in the reign of King James I (James Stuart, I of Great Britain and VI of Scotland), having been property of Irish noblemen in rebellion, and, in order to strengthen the hold of the Crown on Ulster, the Lords of Council gave these estates to loyal Protestant noblemen. King William made it advantageous for Scots to accept lands there, but under Queen Anne (1702-04) they lost every advantage they had gained, and became, by the "Test Act" of 1704, virtually outlaws. Anne died in 1704 and was succeeded by George I, who was very unpopular in Scotland, as was the formal Union of England and Scotland in 1707. The son of James (Stuart) II was residing in France, and was recognized by the French and a majority of Scots as King James III, but had been barred from the throne, so the Earl of Mar raised the banner of the Stuarts in Scotland in September, 1715, and thousands joined in this attempt to restore the Stuarts to the throne. Known as the "Jacobite" rebellion, it was premature and unsuccessful. The Boyds, as a family, did not take part in this attempt, altho they went to defeat and destruction in the later attempt, in 1745, under "Bonnie Prince Charlie". As many of his friends and relatives were on the Stuart side in 1715, it is possible that Captain James took part, as we lose reference to him about this time, and having escaped death or capture, was either exiled or compelled to flee to America, altho supposed to have died in Ireland.

The Kilmarnock Boyds were by no means strangers in Ulster, as Sir Robert Boyd many years before had accompanied King Robert Bruce on an expedition there. The brother of Capt. James, William, 2nd Earl Kilmarnock, married Letitia Boyd, daughter of Thomas Boyd of Dublin. The families of Southwestern Scotland had many representatives in Ulster and were closely connected by intermarriage.

It may be noted here that, while the family name of Boyd is of Scottish origin and every family legitimately bearing the name should, theoretically, be descended from the Kilmarnock family, there are many Irish families of the name, altho there is no record of an independent family in Ireland. This may be explained by the fact that practically all of the Irish families are of the Catholic faith, which may, in turn, be explained by the fact that while most of the people of Scotland turned Protestant under the Reformation, many individuals and families remained loyal to the old religion and emigrated to Ireland, which was wholly Catholic at the time, and thru intermarriage with the natives their descendants acquired most of the characteristics of the Irishman. Their inability to trace their ancestry to Scotland is probably due either to their lack of interest at the time, or to the fact that what records they had were probably lost or destroyed in the many wars, invasions, and rebellions that have kept Ireland in a turmoil for more than five hundred years.

Who Captain James married is not known, but he had at least three sons: James (2) William (3), and John 4.

THE FIRST GENERATION IN AMERICA

2. JAMES BOYD, son of James Boyd (1), was born in Ireland about 1700, as he came to America with his brothers William and John about 1720. He landed in Boston, and settled in the town of York, in York County, in what is now the State of Maine. Maine was then part of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and all of what is now

Maine was then known as the County of York. Whether he went there immediately or lived elsewhere at first is not known. York is but a few miles from Portsmouth, and in the "Point of Graves" Cemetery there is buried Andrew Boyd, son of James and Margaret Boyd, died May 8, 1727, aged 10 years. Also a James and Margaret Boyd are witnesses to a deed dated October 18, 1725, in York. The will of James Boyd, of Portsmouth, dated October 9, 1739, proved November 22, 1739, mentions a brother John, and a son of that brother, also John. There is nothing to identify these Jameses with James (2).

James Boyd (2) finally settled in Berwick, a short distance from York, altho in just what year cannot be determined as the records of the town from 1736 to 1748 are lost. The town of Berwick, "alias Newgewanac", incorporated in 1713 (from which the towns of Berwick North Berwick, and South Berwick are formed), was the upper part of the town of Kittery, in Unity Parish, and was made the Parish of Berwick in 1681, but a division of the town, for certain purposes, had been made ten years before that, and a church was there as early as 1702. It is in York County, and the town of York is bounded on the northwest by South Berwick, and on the southwest by Kittery. In 1723 Berwick was the most inland town next to Canada; and in 1830 the towns of Berwick, North Berwick, and South Berwick were formed from it.

The site of James' farm stands in what is now South Berwick, about one mile south of North Berwick railroad station, and has been known as "Boyd's Corners" as far back as any one can remember. Mr. Elmer Boyd still occupies part of the old place, but the original buildings were burned in 1869, so many valuable records must have been lost.

James Boyd married Mary (or Margaret) Whitten (Whiton?), and they had five children: James (5), William (6), Joseph (7), Sarah (8), and another daughter (9) name unknown. There may have been other children who died at an early age.

3. WILLIAM BOYD, son of James Boyd (1), came to America with his brothers James and John, but is said to have left the ship at Block Island, before its arrival at Boston. Block Island (formerly "Manisees") is about ten miles from the mainland of Rhode Island, being part of that State, and forming the township of New Shoreham. Leonard Boyd (52) says that some years ago he met a Charles Boyd, of Block Island, whose father and grandfather were both named William Boyd and they concluded that he was descended from that William. He lost track of this Charles Boyd but says that he has a daughter living in Boston.

4. JOHN BOYD, son of James Boyd (1), landed with his brother James, in Boston, and further record of him is lost. Tradition says that he was killed in a Naval action under John Paul Jones, but it must have been another John of the family, as this John would be seventy or eighty years old at the time of the Revolution. The Navy Department has no record of a John Boyd serving on any of Jones' ships, but then the records of that period are very incomplete. A John Boyd (probably from Maine) was killed at the battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780, but is not identified as John (4).

THE SECOND GENERATION IN AMERICA

5. JAMES BOYD, son of James Boyd (2), was probably the eldest son, and must have been born shortly after 1720, as he and his brothers were of military age in 1740. The names of James and David Boyd are included in the Tax List of Berwick in 1772, which leads me to believe that one of the brothers of James (2) must have had one or more sons, as David, the son of James (5), was not born until about 1783, and even if born prior to that year certainly would not have been of taxable age in 1772. In the Journal of Capt. John Allen, while in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, under date of December 6, 1777, is entered: "Received a letter from..... James Boyd...."

James married Elizabeth Garland, and they had six children: James (10), David (11), John (12), and three daughters (13, 14 and 15), names unknown. Neither do I know the dates of the deaths of James and his wife, nor the place of their burial, tho probably in the family plot in South Berwick.

6. WILLIAM BOYD, son of James Boyd (2), served, with his brothers James and Joseph, in the third French and Indian War (1740-46), known as "King George's War," and is said to have attained the rank of Captain. For carryi ng on the War against the French, two regiments were raised in Maine.. On regiment of 1290 men, under Colonel Samuel Waldo, was from the vicinity of Falmouth (now Portland); and the other, of 1565 men, under Sir William Pepperel, was from the towns adjoining Kittery. Pepperel lived in Kittery, a few miles from York and Berwick, and in a letter, dated February 21, 1745, wrote: "yesterday I heard that Captain Busted had enlisted 50 soldiers in Berwick". Also, James, Lord Boyd (32), (see first part), commanded a company in Pepperell's Regiment in 1754. The Maine troops sailed 4000 strong, on March 24, 1745, for Cape Breton Island, on which was situated the fortress of Louisburg, considered impregnable, and on June 15 it was captured, the loss of the Colonial troops being 130 men.

Tradition says that William was a Captain, that he was wounded, and that after the War he settled in or near Wiscasset, Me., and was ancestor of all the Boyds through that section, Wiscasset, Bristol, Boothbay, etc., but I have no definite record further, although there is a Wiscasset family of Boyds descended from a William Boyd.

7. JOSEPH BOYD, son of James Boyd (2), was killed at the taking of Louisburg in April, May, or June, 1745. Tradition says that he was unmarried.

8. SARAH BOYD, daughter of James Boyd (2), married John Merrifield (son of Samuel Merrifield, first of the family to settle in Berwick), in Wells, Mo., on February 15, 1765, and they settled in the west part of Berwick, not far from the "Tatnick" neighborhood. Here they cleared a farm and spent the rest of their days, having three sons: John (16), Thomas (17), and David (18).

9. BOYD, daughter of James Boyd (2), married a Robinson.

THE THIRD GENERATION IN AMERICA

10. JAMES BOYD, son of James Boyd (5), was born in South Berwick, May 10, 1785, and lived on the old place with his brother David. He married Ruth Ricker, of Berwick. Ruth Ricker was daughter of Reuben Ricker (b. 1759 d. 1838) and Hannah (Gould of Elliott) Ricker. Reuben Ricker was a mariner and served for seven months on the "Bonne Homme Richard" with John Paul Jones in the Revolution, and received a pension from the Government for his service. Thus he is the Revolutionary ancestor (of record) of all the living descendants of James Boyd (10).

James Boyd died September 30, 1824, aged 41, and is buried in the family plot. He had six children: Serena (19), Charles (20), Emily (21), Leonard (22), Hannah (23), and Stillman (24). In 1830 his widow moved by ox-team from Berwick to the home of her brother, Isaac Ricker, in Monroe, taking four of her children, later lived with her son, Leonard Boyd, and died, aged 86, at the home of her daughter Emily, in North Monroe, being buried in the lot of Leonard (22) in North Monroe, Me.

11. DAVID BOYD, son of James Boyd (5), was born approximately May, 1784, as his gravestone in the family plot states that he died December 11, 1855, aged 71 year, 6 months and 21 days. He remained on the old place, gave it to Charles (20), and lived with him until it was sold, and then moved to North Berwick Village, where he owned a house. He was a Baptist Minister, and I find mention of a marriage ceremony performed by him in Waterborough, Me., on April 3, 1815. He was a member of the County Committee of York County in the years 1831-2-3-4; and one of the selectmen of South Berwick in the years 1837-8 and 1846-7. He was several times in the Massachusetts Legislature from Maine, and was a member of the Maine State Convention.

He married Susan Jay and they had no children. She died March 2, 1861, aged 79 years, 7 months, and 26 days.

12. JOHN BOYD, son of James Boyd (5): I have no information of him except that he had no children.

13. BOYD, daughter of James Boyd (5), married a Sargent, but the Sargent Family History mentions no Boyds until the marriage of Wingate P. Sargent, as his third wife, on December 5, 1894, to Elizabeth H. Boyd, who was born in Greenfield,, N. H., March 6, 1834.

14. Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (5), married a Stevens.

15. Boyd, daughter of James Boyd (5), married a Veal.

16. JOHN MERRIFIELD, son of Sarah (Boyd) Merrifield (8), said to have gone West.

17. THOMAS MERRIFIELD, in 1804, deeded to his brother David a ninth part of his father's estate, and later went West.

18. DAVID MERRIFIELD, married Dorcas Boston, of Wells, Me., on December 6, 1798, and settled on his father's homestead. They had thirteen children (25-37) of whom I have no record, but a number of their descendants are mentioned on page 933 of "Saco Valley Settlements and Families", by G. T. Ridlon, Portland, 1895.

THE FOURTH GENERATION IN AMERICA.

19. SERENA BOYD, daughter of James Boyd (10), was born in 1809, and married Reuben Morrill Mansur on January 23, 1833. They settled in Houlton on the day of their marriage, later moving to West Houlton, where they lived for 43 years at the time of the celebration of their Golden Wedding on January 23, 1883. They had nine children: John (38), Morrill (39), Susan (40), Charles (41), Velzora (42), Hickory (43), Helen (44), Lydia (45), and Adelbert (46). She died November 24, 1883, aged 74 years, 6 months. Mr. Mansur remarried, Margaret McGinley (who d. July 31, 1923, in Houlton), and died in 1894.

The descent of Reuben Mansur is as follows: Robert Mansur, bearing an old Norman name, is supposed to have come from the Isle of Jersey prior to 1670, as he married Elizabeth Brooks on June 6, 1670, and settled in Charlestown, Mass, representing the First Generation of Mansur in America. John Mansur (born about 1671) is supposed to have been his son, and his son John Manur (b. Nov 10, 1705 ?) was of the third generation. This John had a son John (d. about 1776), 4th generation, who had a son, John Mansur (b. July 17, 1776, d. 1835) 5th generation, whose son Reuben (6th gen.) married Syrena Boyd. Reuben Mansur was born March 7, 1811.

20. CHARLES BOYD, son of James Boyd (10), was born in South Berwick, March 13, 1812, married Margaret Davis, and they had eight children, all born in South Berwick: James (47), Tirzah (48), David (49), Susannah (50), Charles (51), Leonard (52), Sabara (53), and Philander (54). Charles lived at the old place in South Berwick moved to South Jackson, and then (about 1852) to Newport, Me., and he died in East Newport, January 24, 1901, where he and Margaret Boyd are both buried.

21. EMILY BOYD, daughter of James Boyd (10), was born in South Berwick, March 14, 1815, and married, in Monroe, Me., on March 14, 1832, Alvin Dodge (b. in Berwick, March 17, 1810, son of Benjamin) who had 160 acres adjoining his father's farm in North Monroe. They had ten children all born in North Monroe: Matilda (55), Syrena (56), Aurilla (57), Emily (58), James (59), Philander (60), Maria (61), Emma (62), Elnora (63), and Albert (64). She died October 4, 1890, in Plymouth, at the home of daughter Emma; and Alvin died in North Monroe, February 18, 1885. They are buried in the same cemetery in Monroe.

22. LONARD BOYD, son of James Boyd (10), was born in South Berwick, in 1818, married Mary ("Polly") Dodge (b. 1822) in Monroe, in 1840, and they had three children: Gilman (65), Charles (66), and Marrianna (67). Mary Dodge Boyd died in 1873, and he married, in 1875, Susan Daniels (b. in Monroe), and they had no children. His occupation was that of farmer and house-carpenter, and in his later years he was a millwright. There is an apple named for him, the

"Boyd Baldwin", which is grown all over Maine. He died in Monroe in 1883, and is buried there; and Susan Daniels Boyd died there March 24, 1890.

23. HANNAH BOYD, daughter of James Boyd (10), was born in South Berwick, December 27, 1819, and married Gilman Gould on April 10, 1838. They lived on a farm in Monroe next to that of her brother Leonard, and they had six children, all born in Monroe: Helen (68), Angelina (69), Hannah (70), Alma (71), Marietta (72), and Cora (73). Gilman Gould died March 29, 1875, and Hannah died August 3, 1890, both in Monroe, and are buried there.

24. STILLMAN BOYD, son of James Boyd (10), was born in South Berwick, February 21, 1823, and he married Louisa G. Hilton, on July 27, 1851. They had five children: Francesette (74), Tirzah (75), Percy (76), Elmer (77), and Mable (78). He lived in South Berwick, and died April 23, 1894, being buried in the family plot.

25 to 37 inclusive, unknown children of David Merrifield (18).

THE FIFTH GENERATION IN AMERICA.

38 JOHN SARGENT MANSUR, son of Serena (Boyd) Mansur (19), was born in Monroe, October 3, 1833. He enlisted as bugler in Company "E", 1st Maine Cavalry, in the Civil War, served four years, and was discharged as Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army, at Fort Brown, Texas. He married Annie McGovern, of Brownsville Texas, and they had one son, Arthur (79). Annie Mansur died in Brownsville, February 21, 1901, and John Mansur died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 6, 1904.

39. MORRIL MANSUR, son of Serena (Boyd) Mansur (19), was born in Monroe, May 23, 1835, married Iantha Walker on May 15, 1858, and they had eight children, all born in Houlton: Houlton (80), Lincoln (81), Laura (82), Wallace (83), Mary (84), Cora (85), Fred (86), and Emma (87). He died in Dorchester, July 28, 1908, and his widow still lives in North Abbingdon.

40. SUSAN JANE MANSUR,, daughter of Serena (Boyd) Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, Me., November 25, 1837, and married Alfred Stetson (b. Hodgdon, Me.). They had two children: Emma (88), and Edward (89), and she died February 15, 1860.

41. CHARLES EDWARD MANSUR, son of Serena (Boyd) Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, December 4, 1839, and married, on June 26, 1864, Annie Jane McGinley (b. in Londonderry, Ireland) March 24, 1842. They had four children: Ernest (90), Raymond (91), Lura (92), and Stella (93). He died in Phoenix, Ariz., September 3, 1917, and his wife is said to live in San Diego, Cal.

42. VELZORA TURNER MANSUR, daughter of Serena (Boyd) Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, October 3, 1842, married James Withee, having two children: Ulysees (94), and Miriam (95), and lives in La Mesa, Calif.

43. HICKORY ALFRED MANSUR, son of Serena (Boyd) Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, November 5, 1844. He married Ella M. Douty, in Ft. Fairfield, Me., in 1868. She was born there April 17, 1845, and died in Houlton, January 29, 1884. He then married Alma Adria de Laitre (b. March 3, 1855) in Houlton, in 1885, and she died in Minneapolis, in 1916. He had one son, Merton (96), by his first wife, and two daughters, Morgia (97), and Germaine (98), by his second. At the time of his death, December 11, 1915, he lived in Minneapolis.

44. HELEN MANSUR, daughter of Serena (Boyd) Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, August 7, 1847, and married Dr. Augustus M. Young, having one child, Beatrice (99). She died in Houlton, October 1, 1875, and Dr. Young lives near Castine, Me.

45. LYDIA SERENA MANSUR, daughter of Serena (Boyd) Mansur (19), was born in Houlton, March 4, 1850, married Royal Spalding Clough, in Houlton, on March 17, 1872, and they had five children, all born in Houlton: Arthur (100), Charles (101), Virgil (102), Emma (103), and Alma (104). Royal Clough was born Jan. 19, 1848, and died Oct. 29, 1904, and Lydia died in Minneapolis, August 12, 1921.

46. ADELBERT WHITTIER MANSUR, son of Serena (Boyd) Mansur (19), was born May 1, 1853, married Josephine Hamilton, and had two children: Hamilton (105), and Alice (106). He died in Sharon Mass., June 11, 1907, and his widow lives in Sharon, Mass.

47. JAMES BOYD, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born November 25, 1830, (altho his marriage certificate says he was born in York), and he died there October 14, 1907, being buried in the family plot. On September 4, 1851, in Wells, Me., he married Mary Cuttings (b. York, Dec. 19, 1832), and they had eight children: Benjamin (107), Margaret (108), Charles (109), George (110), Wendel (111), Emma (112), William (113), and Alice (114). After the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Lydia Towne, who is now living in West Buxton, Me.

48. TIRZAH BOYD, daughter of Charles Boyd (20), was born June 13, 1833, and died there September 20, 1835, being buried in the family plot.

49. DAVID BOYD, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born March 2, 1836, married Olive Gray, of South Berwick, and they had five children: Ida (115), William (116), Vesta (117), Flora (118), and David (119). He was a Baptist Minister, and died in East Newport, Me., March 7, 1900, and is buried there. His wife lived in East Newport with her son David, where she died March 5, 1919, and is buried there.

50. SUSANNAH BOYD, daughter of Charles Boyd (20), was born October 15, 1838, married Hezekiah Fletcher, having two children: Frank (120), and Louise (121); and died in Jackson, Me., Oct. 30, 1865.

51. CHARLES HENRY MADISON BOYD, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born April 7, 1841, married his cousin, Helen Gould, July 7, 1866, in Great Falls, Me., and they had no children. He died in Jackson, March 12, 1866, buried in the Gould lot in North Monroe.

52. LEONARD BOYD, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born October 30, 1843. He served in the Federal Navy from August 25, 1864, to May 24, 1865, on the ships "Ladona" and "Wando", both captured blockade runners. On September 5, 1868, he married his cousin, Alma Lionice Gould, in Monroe, and they had one daughter, Helen (122). After the death of his wife, in 1876, he later married Mrs. Martha Morse, who died in 1923. Until recently he was connected with the New England Confectionery Company, in Boston, but has since retired, and lives at 61 Allerton Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.

53. SABRA BOYD, daughter of Charles Boyd (20), was born December 10, 1845, and married Henry Brown, of South Berwick. They had two children: Bertram (123), and Emma (124), and she died in Hallowell, Me., August 15, 1870, and is buried there with her children. They lived for a short time with her brother, Philander, in Loudon Hill and Hallowell. The last heard of Mr. Brown was in Boston, but his address is unknown.

54. PHILANDER SUMNER BOYD, son of Charles Boyd (20), was born November 24, 1850, and married, on November 24, 1868, Eliza Clarke. They had two children: Edward (125), and Arthur (126). He lived in Hallowell, Me., for the first few years after his marriage, then in several places for short times, finally moving to Nashville, Tenn., arriving there August 19, 1880; from there to Sheffield, Ala., in 1890; and then across the river to Florence, Ala., in 1893, where he lived (at 29 Seminary St.) until his death, August 29, 1913, in the Polyclinic Hospital in New York City, where he had been brought by his son, Arthur, in an attempt to save his life. He is buried in the family plot in South Berwick, and so is his wife, Eliza, who died at the home of her niece, Mrs. Emma (Boyd-Stuart) Billings, in Robinhood, Georgetown Island, Me., on September 16, 1919. He was a Physician and was well and favorably known.

55. MATILDA DODGE, daughter of Emily (Boyd) Dodge (21), was born November 9, 1833, and married, on Monroe, on January 18, 1854, Hobert Grant, of Winterport, having three children: Alvin (127), Emily (128), and Charles (129). She died in South Ryegate, Vt., February 15, 1897. Hobert Grant was born May 15, 1826, and died in Winterport, February 5, 1875.

56. SYRENA M. DODGE, daughter of Emily (Boyd) Dodge (21), was born September 13, 1835, and married, in Monroe, on November 25, 1855, Andrew Mudgett, who was born in Dixmont, November 9, 1831, and died June 24, 1901. They had nine children: Lilla (130), Mary (131), Arthur (132), Sarah (133), Maud (134), Ulysees (135), Helen (136), Lura (137), and Rose (138). She died in 1912, and is buried in Hampden.

57. AURILLA DODGE, daughter of Emily (Boyd) Dodge (21), was born August 15, 1838, married Frederick B. Emery, in Monroe, on November 25, 1856, and they had three children: Arlena (139), Evelyn (140), and Frank (141). They made their home in Minneapolis, but she died in Monroe, December 22, 1863, and is buried there, beside her mother. Mr. Emery is said to have remarried, and to have purchased a ranch near Los Angeles, Calif., for his son, Frank and died about 1900.

58. EMILY JANE DODGE, (daughter of Emily (Boyd) Dodge (21), was born May 27, 1841, married Harrison Stevens of Jackson, in Dixmont, May 1, 1864, and they had four children: Harrison (142), Irena (143), Alfred (144) and Roscoe (145). After their marriage they settled near Brooks, Me., though they lived in Ottawa for a time in the '70's, but they were living in their first home when they celebrated their Golden Wedding on May 1, 1914. She was a school teacher before her marriage, and her husband served in Company "D", 8th Maine Reg't in the Civil War. She died in East Jackson, June 26, 1921, and her husband died there December 31, 1922, and both are buried there.

59. JAMES ALVIN DODGE, son of Emily (Boyd) Dodge (21), was born December 17, 1843, married in Jackson, on October 21, 1869, Albina Brown, of Jackson, and they had one son, Adelbert (146). James was a farmer, lived in Jackson, died there March 14, 1906, and is buried there.

60. PHILANDER DODGE, son of Emily (Boyd) (21), was born May 21, 1846, married Emma Day, a Canadian, in Canada, having no children, and was later divorced. He was a soldier in the 9th Maine Reg't in the Civil War and his business was that of glove manufacturer. He made his home in San Francisco, later moving to Montana, where he died, March 21, 1905, and is buried in Malto, Mont.

61. MARIA EMERY DODGE, daughter of Emily (Boyd) Dodge (21), was born Sept. 26, 1848, and married, in Dixmont, Lyman Croxford, of Newburgh, on November 27, 1870. They made their home in Dixmont, having four children, all born in Dixmont: Frank (147), Bertha (148), Aurilla (149), and Myrtle (150); and she died in East Dixmont, October, 1902, being buried in Dixmont.

62. EMMA OCTAVIA DODGE, daughter of Emily (Boyd) Dodge (21), was born October 16, 1850, married Alonzo Peabody, of Dixmont, in that place, July 3, 1869, having no children, and she died in Hampden, April 8, 1905, and is buried there.

63. ELENORA DODGE, daughter of Emily (Boyd) Dodge (21), was born Sept. 27, 1856, married, in Lewiston, on September 26, 1874, John W. Richards, of Strong, Me., and they had eight children: Alonzo (151), Emma (152), Carrie (153), John (154), Philander (155), Annie (156), Elenora (157), and Albert (158). Mr. Richards died July 4, 1904 and is buried in Strong, Me., and she now lives in Farmington, Me.

64. ALBERT D. DODGE, son of Emily (Boyd) Dodge (21), was born January 11, 1859, married Nellie Lamb, in Clinton, Me., on December 29, 1881, and they had one son, William (159). He was a Baptist Minister, and died May 4, 1912, in East Corinth, Me.

65. GILMAN BOYD, son of Leonard Boyd (22), was born in Monroe, November 17, 1842, and married Ellen Eliza Goodwin, of Bangor, having one child, Katharine (160). He was a Union soldier in the Civil War, and was never well after his return, but he studied medicine and practiced for a short time until his death, July 2, 1875, in Monroe. His widow is now living in West Roxbury, Mass.

66. CHARLES H. BOYD, son of Leonard Boyd (22), was born in Monroe, October 9, 1847, married Lizzie Damon, of Jackson, in 1876, and they had three children: Wilbur (161), Leland (162), and Eva (163). He lived on his father's farm near Brooks, and died May

21, 1922. His wife lives on RFD No. 4, Brooks, Me. He is buried in the Boyd lot in the North Monroe cemetery.

67. MARRIANNA BOYD, daughter of Leonard Boyd (22), was born in Monroe, June 2, 1850, and married Charles Porter, in 1870, and they had two children: Wallace (164) and Lewis (165). She died at the age of 26.

68. HELEN GOULD, daughter of Hannah (Boyd) Gould (23), was born February 10, 1839, and married, on July 7, 1866, in Great Falls, Me., her cousin, Charles Henry Madison Boyd (51). They had no children and she died in Monroe, May 29, 1869.

69. ANGELINA GOULD, daughter of Hannah (Boyd) Gould (23), was born August 4, 1840, was unmarried, and died April 10, 1921, and is buried in the Gould lot in North Monroe cemetery. She lived with her sister, Cora (Gould) Ricker (73).

70. HANNAH ALSANA GOULD, daughter of Hannah (Boyd) Gould (23), was born May 1, 1843, and married in Boston, on May 24, 1867, William M. Chapman, who was born April 14, 1840. They had three children: Roscoe (166), Ernest (167), and Grace (168). He died February 26, 1924, being buried in the Gould lot in the North Monroe cemetery, and she died in Monroe, November 2, 1876.

71. ALMA LIONICE GOULD, daughter of Hannah (Boyd) Gould (23), was born June 28, 1846, and married, on September 5, 1868, her cousin, Leonard Boyd (52). They had one daughter, Helen (122) and she died in Holliston, Mass., March 23, 1876.

72. MARIETTA GOULD was born December 19, 1850, and died in Monroe, August 1, 1878.

73. CORA EMMA GOULD, daughter of Hannah (Boyd) Gould (23), was born March 2, 1856, married Freeman I. Ricker, June 11, 1896, and they have no children, living in North Monroe, R. F. D. No. 4, Brooks P. O., Me.

74. FRANCESETTE BOYD, daughter of Stillman Boyd (24), was born in Wells, Me., ...18..., and married Samuel A. Wormwood, March 30, 1871. They have six children, all born in South Berwick: Archer (169), Perly (170), Harry (171), Maggie (172), Edward (173), and Ross (174). She lives on a portion of the old Boyd place in South Berwick.

75. TIRZAH A. BOYD, daughter of Stillman Boyd (24), was born in November, 1853, as her gravestone in the family plot in South Berwick says she died September 30, 1883, aged 29 years, 11 months, and 9 days.

76. PERCY ARTHUR BOYD, son of Stillman Boyd (24), was born in 1860, married Annie B. Wormwood in 1887, having one child, Grace (175), and lives in Beverly, Mass., at 19 Briscoe Street.

77. ELMER E. BOYD, son of Stillman Boyd (24), was born, married Addie Littlefield (b. 1875, d. 1909), and they had nine children, all born in South Berwick: Lois (176), Pearl (177), Jennie (178), Bessie (179), Burton (180), Sarah (181), Albert (182), Hazel (183), and Percy (184). He lives on a portion of the old Boyd place in South Berwick, near the family burial plot.

78. MABEL EVA BOYD, daughter of Stillman Boyd (24), was born in April, 1870, and married Fred A. Burnham. They had no children, and she died October 8, 1904, aged 34 years, 6 months. Mr. Burnham is living in Dover, N. H.

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79. ARTHUR REUBEN MANSUR, son of John Mansur (38), was born in Brownsville, Texas, October 19, 1873, married, on September 21, 1910, in Rumford, Me., Grace L. Welch, of that place, and they had no children. He now lives in Rumford.

80. HOULTON MANSUR, son of Morrill Mansur (39), was born December 17, 1858, and died March 15, 1859.

81. LINCOLN MANSUR, son of Morrill Mansur (39), was born March 4, 1861, married, in San Diego, Calif., Katherine Harrington of Hodgedon, Me., February 23, 1889, and they had no children, but an adopted son, name unknown. He lived in San Diego, and died there June 13, 1919. His widow now lives there, at 1517 30th Street.

82. LAURA MANSUR, daughter of Morril Mansur (39), was born June 22, 1863, married Lewis S. Wight, November 29, 1883, and they had four children: Freeman (185), Phyllis (186), Mildred (187), and Helen (188). Mr. Wight died Jan. 4, 1916, and she lives in Washington, D. C., at 6212 8th Street, N. W.

83. WALLACE MANSUR, son of Morril Mansur (39), was born June 1, 1868, married Etta Barker, December 25, 1889, having two children: Alice (189), and Emma (190), and now lives in Lakeside, Calif.

84. MARY LISLE MANSUR, daughter of Morril Mansur (39), was born March 22, 1870, married, in Houlton, December 25, 1889, Millard H. Jones, and they have three children: Clara (191) Wendel (192), and Ethel (193).

85. CORA MANSUR, daughter of Morril Mansur (39), was born May 23, 1873, married, in North Abbington, Mass., on June 12, 1905, Judson C. Slack of Boston, and they have three children: Priscilla (194), Morril (195), and Miriam (196), living in N. Abbington.

86. FRED. MORRIL MANSUR, son of Morril Mansur (39), was born August 10, 1875, married, in North Abbington, Mass., on November 4, 1905, Elizabeth Lincoln, and they have three children: Lincoln (197), Ianthe (198), and Elinor (199). They live in Bloomfield, near Hartford, Conn.

87. EMMA MANSUR, daughter of Morril Mansur (39), was born May 8, 1878, married, in North Abbington, Mass., on May 26, 1904, George Elliot Belcher, and they live in North Abbington, having one son, Donald (200).

88. EMMA STETSON, daughter of Susan (Mansur) Stetson (40), was born in Houlton, and died there in 1875, while still a young woman.

89. EDWARD EVERETT STETSON, son of Susan (Mansur) Stetson (40), was born in Houlton, married Mrs. Perkins, had no children, and is said to live in Malden, Mass.

90. ERNEST MILTON MANSUR, son of Charles Mansur (41), was born February 24, 1867, and married Emma J. Saliers, of Cortland, N. Y., on December 10, 1890. They had no children, and she died July 7, 1913, in Lounsbery, N. Y. He married Elizabeth Hennings on March 11, 1915, and they have no children. He is a lawyer, with offices in Griffen Building, Inglewood, Calif.

91. RAYMOND PEARL MANSUR, son of Charles Mansur (41), was born December 12, 1871, and married Augusta Siebrecht, of Floral Park, L. I., N. Y., on Nov. 16, 1898. They have no children, and live at 1176 Park Place, Brooklyn N. Y.

92. LURA SERENA MANSUR, daughter of Charles Mansur (41), was born July 1, 1874, and married Myron Eugene Hill, on Dec. 31, 1903. They had three children: Charles (201), Marcia (202) and Reginald (203). Mr. Hill was born in Littleton, Me., August 20, 1861, and died in San Diego, Calif., October 22, 1914. She later married, on November 2, 1915, David Frank Holt, who was born in Morristown, Mass., April 14, 1880, and they live at 866 6th Street, San Diego, Calif.

93. STELLA HOPE MANSUR, daughter of Charles Mansur (41), was born July 4, 1880, and is unmarried.

94. ULYSEES VOLNEY WITHEE, son of Velzora (Mansur) Withee (42), was born in Houlton, and was twice married, having divorced his first wife. He has no children, and is a Dentist, with offices at 412 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

95. MIRIAM EDWINA WITHEE, daughter of Velzora (Mansur) Withee (42), married Miller, and they have two children: Kendrick (204), and Janet (205). Mr. Miller died, and she lives in La Mesa, Calif.

96. MERTON DOUTY MANSUR, son of Hickory Mansur (43), was born in Houlton, March 8, 1869, and married, in Caribou, Me., on October 15, 1897, Margaret C. Hammond, of Van Buren, Me. They have no children, and he is a dentist, living in Ashland, Me.

97. MORGIA de LAITRE MANSUR, daughter of Hickory Mansur (43), was born in Houlton, July 27, 1886, and married William Anderson, Instructor of Political Science in the University of Minnesota. They have two children: Morgia (206), and Marian (207), and they live at 803 Huron Street, South, East Minneapolis, Minn.

98. GERMAINE MANSUR, daughter of Hickory Mansur (43), was born in Houlton in 1888, and died in Minneapolis in 1901.

99. BEATRICE YOUNG, daughter of Helen (Mansur) Young (44), was born in Houlton about 1871, and is unmarried, living in Augusta, Me.

100. ARTHUR MANSUR CLOUGH, son of Lydia (Mansur) Clough (45), was born August 8, 1873, and died May 5, 1874.

101. CHARLES MERRIL CLOUGH, son of Lydia (Mansur) Clough (45), was born January 6, 1875, married Anna Amelia Olsen, on September 5, 1899, and died in Minneapolis, July 30, 1903. He was a dentist, and his widow still lives in Minneapolis, and carries on his business.

102. VIRGIL MANSUR CLOUGH, son of Lydia (Mansur) Clough (45), was born July 6, 1878, and died February 21, 1897.

103. EMMA HELEN CLOUGH, daughter of Lydia (Mansur) Clough (45), was born April 3, 1880, and died in Houlton on January 18, 1900.

104. ALMA VELZORA CLOUGH, daughter of Lydia (Mansur) Clough (45), was born January 28, 1883, married John Munson Staley on January 28, 1908, and they lived at 3954 North 6th Street, Minneapolis.

105. HAMILTON MANSUR, son of Adelbert Mansur (46), was born in 1894, is said to live in Sharon, Mass., and to have two or more children (208-209) unknown to me.

106. ALICE MANSUR, daughter of Adelbert Mansur (46), is said to live in Sharon, Mass.

107. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BOYD, son of James Boyd (47), was born in South Berwick, April 7, 1852, and died there October 31, 1861.

108. MARGARET A. BOYD, daughter of James Boyd (47), was born in South Berwick, September 6, 1853, and died the same day.

109. CHARLES SUMNER BOYD, son of James Boyd (47), was born in South Berwick, October 26, 1855, and married, about 1878, Annie Frances Eldridge. They had two children: Lizzie (210), and Annie (211). He studied for the Ministry, but died before he ever preached, November 8, 1880, and is buried in Newport, Me. Annie, his wife, died January 12, 1882.

110. GEORGE WASHINGTON BOYD, son of James Boyd (47), was born in Bangor, Me., November 4, 1858, and married Emma Jane Buzzel, of Bangor, in 1881. They had two children: Laura (212), and Frank (213), and were later divorced. He then married Emma Alchorn, of St. John, N. B., having two children: Charles (214), and Alice (215). He was killed by an automobile in February, 1923, and is buried in the family plot in South Berwick. Up to the time of his death he lived at 83 Concord Avenue, Somerville, Mass., and was in the Laundry business in Boston. His first wife, Emma (Buzzell) Boyd died, and is buried in Bangor.

111. WENDEL PHILIPS BOYD, son of James Boyd (47), was born February 28, 1859, according to his gravestone in the family plot and died April 8, 1864, according to the family Bible.

112. EMMA LEWIS BOYD, daughter of James Boyd (47), was born February 4, 1866, married Fred R. Stuart on February 7, 1886, having three children: Rolande (216), Dorothy (217), and James (218), and they were later divorced. She then married C. W. Billings, who died several years ago, and now lives in Robinhood, Georgetown Island, Me.

113. WILLIAM THOMPSON BOYD, son of James Boyd (47), was born in Biddeford, Me., April 3, 1868, and married, on January 6, 1892, Abbie Sarah Gage (b. Wakefield, N. H., died in August, 1895). He married, on September 20, 1896, Mary Warner Maleham (b. Nov. 14, 1871) of Wakefield, N. H., and they had two children: Alice (221) and James (222). He attended Cobb Divinity School and is a minister, preaching on Georgetown Island, Me.

114. ALICE MAY BOYD, daughter of James Boyd (47), was born in Biddeford and married Charles Gerow, of Herman, Me. They had four children: Mary (223), Maggie (224), Flora, or Florance (225), and another (226), name unknown. She died

115. IDA ANNA BOYD, daughter of David Boyd (49), died March 21, 1864, aged seven years, seven months, and seven days.

116. WILLIAM ANSON BOYD, son of David Boyd (49), was born in Jackson, Nov. 16, 1857, and married Marrietta Andrews on February 9, 1898. They had four sons: Howard (227), Charles (228), Elmer (229), and William (230). His wife died April 27, 1913, and is buried in Cranston, R. I. He married, on October 3, 1914, in Pawtucket, R. I., Sarah J. Watson, who was born in Carlisle, England, and they live at 17 Cole Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

117. VESTA ELIA BOYD, daughter of David Boyd (49), married Forrest Adolphus Wilson, and they had five children: Bertha (231), Bertram (232), Forrest (233), Ethel (234), and Phyllis (235). Mr. Wilson died January 24, 1920, and she lives in Newport, Maine.

118. FLORA ADDIE BOYD, daughter of David Boyd (49), after graduating from Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield, she taught school until 1909, then kept house for her mother until her marriage, June 6, 1914, to Robert Chadbourne, and she lives in Newport, Me., Mr. Chadbourne died Feb. 13, 1919, and is buried in Newport.

119. DAVID CROSBY BOYD, is unmarried, living in East Newport, Me.

120. FRANK FLETCHER, son of Susannah (Boyd) Fletcher (50) married, having two children (236-237) unknown to me and lives in New Bedford, Mass.

121. LOUISE FLETCHER, married A. H. Gardner, of Yarmouth, N. S., Canada.

122. HELEN INEZ BOYD, daughter of Leonard Boyd (52), was born in Newport, Me., August 10, 1870, and is unmarried, and teaches school in Newton Highlands, Mass.

123 & 124. BERTRAM and EMMA BROWN, children of Sabra (Boyd) Brown (53). Bertram was born August 30, 1868 and died July 30, 1869. Emma was born July 8, 1870 and died August 23, 1870. Both are buried with their mother in Hallowell, Me.

125. EDWARD BOYD, son of Philander Boyd (54), died at an early age.

126. ARTHUR SUMNER BOYD, son of Philander Boyd (54), was born in Lawrence, Mass., January 28, 1876, and married Jessie Pearl Morris, of Florence, Ala., in that city, on December 9, 1896. She is a daughter of Dr. Wayne (son of Judge Jonathan and Nancy Montague Morris) and Hetty (Frye) Morris. He lived in Florence until 1904, when he moved to Birmingham, Ala., later moving to Scranton, Pa., in 1911; to Newton Highlands, Mass., in 1912; and to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1913, where he now resides, at 990 East 19th Street. They have six children: Arthur (238), Catherine (239), Walter (240), Dorothy (241), Christine (242), and Margaret (243).

127. ALVIN DODGE GRANT, son of Matilda (Dodge) Grant (55), was born in Winterport, Me., May 22, 1855, and married Mary Mudgett, who died, and he then married Janet Beaton, who was born in Scotland, November 5, 1869. He has two children: Daisy (244), and Lilla (245), and lives in South Ryegate, Vt.

128. EMILY DODGE GRANT, was born July 23, 1857, and died May 9, 1874.

129. CHARLES HOBART GRANT, son of Matilda (Dodge) Grant (55), was born June 12, 1873, and married, on June 28, 1899, Ida Mae Welch (b. March 4, 1878), and they have three children: Dorothy (246), Charles (247), Beulah (248). Living in So. Ryegate, Vt.

130. LILLA W. MUDGETT, daughter of Syrena (Dodge) Mudgett (56), was born in Dixmont, June 24, 1856, and married Augustus Evans, of Dixmont, in 1877, and they had seven children: Henry (249), Minnie (250), Susan (251), Syrena (252), Andrew (253), George (254), and Orrin (255). Mr. Evans died in 1901, and she married, in 1905, Robert Smothers, who was a native of Maryland but had lived in Jackson and Dixmont for thirty years. Mr. Smothers died in 1914, and she lived in Dixmont until her death a short time ago.

131. MARY E. Mudgett, daughter of Syrena (Dodge) Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, December 13, 1857, and married her cousin, Alvin Dodge Grant (127), which see. She died in Massachusetts Hospital April 7, 1893.

132. ARTHUR W. MUDGETT, son of Syrena (Dodge) Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, March 17, 1860, and died there February 18 1884. He was a farmer and lived in Jackson.

133. SARAH M. MUDGETT, was born July 17, 1862, married, had no children, and died in 1892.

134. MAUD W. MUDGETT, daughter of Syrena (Dodge) Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, November 16, 1866, and married Clarence A. Pollard, of Berlin, Mass., in 1884, having three children: Fred (256), John (257), and Gladys (258). On May 22, 1922, Mr. Pollard was injured by being thrown from an automobile driven by Carlton Ricker, and died of his injuries three weeks later. She lives on RFD No. 3, East Jackson, Me.

135. ULYSEES GRANT MUDGETT, son of Syrena (Dodge) Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, November 3, 1868, married Mary A. Swazey (b. Fort Fairfield, July 8, 1880), and they have three children: Edith (259), Lucillius (260), and Delia (261). He is a lawyer, living at 49 Hammond Street, Bangor, Me.

136. HELEN C. MUDGETT, daughter of Syrena (Dodge) Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, March 19, 1871, married George Edward Craig in Hampden, Me., March 19, 1897, having four children: Mildred (262), Josephine (263), Arthur (264), and Harold (265), and they live on RFD No. 2, Hampden Highlands, Me.

137. LURA E. MUDGETT, daughter of Syrena (Dodge) Mudgett (56), was born in Jackson, August 19, 1874, married Albert R. Smith, having three children (266-7-8) unknown to me, and they are said to live in Chicopee Falls, Mass.

138. ROSE F. MUDGETT, daughter of Syrena (Dodge) Mudgett (56), was born July 11, 1876, married James Bean, having two sons (269-270) unknown to me, and she died July 23, 1902.

139, 140, & 141. ARLENA, EVELYN, and FRANK EMERY, children of Aurilla (Dodge) Emery (57), were born in 1857, 1859, and 1860, respectively, and probably live near Los Angeles.

142. HARRISON STEVENS, son of Emily (Dodge) Stevens (58), was born in East Jackson, and died in infancy.

143. IRENA EDNA STEVENS, daughter of Emily (Dodge) Stevens (58), was born in East Jackson, December 29, 1866, and married, on November 4, 1887, Eben Fremont Stimpson, having four children: Laurena (271), John (272), Roy (273), and Victor (274). Mr. Stimpson died August 16, 1906, and she married, on August 16, 1912, in Augusta, Me., Cornelius Desmond, who died September 1, 1918. She now lives in China, Me.

144. ALFRED HENRY STEVENS, son of Emily (Dodge) Stevens (58), was born in East Jackson, March 1, 1869, and married, on November 24, 1890, in Gloversville, N. Y., Harriet Anne Farrant, who was born there August 9, 1874. He was a glove manufacturer, and settled in Gloversville for a time, being in business with his brother-in-law, Fred Farrant, for several years, but later moved to San Francisco, where he died, July 6, 1903. There were five children: Hazel (275), Harrison (276), Alfred (277), Harold (278), and George (279). After his death his wife married James W. Chadwick, and died Nov. 11, 1907.

145. ROSCOE ARTHUR STEVENS, son of Emily (Dodge) Stevens (58), was born in East Jackson, October 11, 1880, married Annie May Schofield on January 8, 1913, in Somerville, Mass., having two children, Mildred (280), and Ralph (281), and is a Railroad Conductor, living at 44 Pearl Street, Somerville.

146. ADELBERT DODGE, son of James Dodge (59), lives in West Jackson, Me.

147. FRANK ERNEST CROXFORD, son of Maria (Dodge) Croxford (61), was born in 1875, married Jennie Grace Garland, of Newburgh, September 27, 1892, having six children: Raymond (282), Julia (283), Winnie (284), Lile (285), Dorothy (286), and Silvia (287); and lives about two miles from Jackson, Me.

148. BERTHA CROXFORD, daughter of Maria (Dodge) Croxford (61), died aged four years.

149. AURILLA ETHEL CROXFORD, daughter of Maria (Dodge) Croxford (61), was born August 8, 1880, and married, on June 14, 1906, the Rev. Frank Ernest Smith, a Methodist Minister, now Pastor of the Monument Square Methodist Church of Camden, Me., residing at 56 Mountain Street, and they have two children: Alvah (288), and Murlin (289).

150. MYRTLE FRANCES CROXFORD, daughter of Maria (Dodge) Croxford (61), was born in 1885, and married Warren Boardman Cranford Luce, of Farmington, Me., where they are said to reside, and they have one child, Alice (290).

151. ALONZO P. RICHARDS, son of Elenora (Dodge) Richards (63), was born in Monroe, March 10, 1876, and married Lena N. Waugh in Freeman, November 24, 1904. They have four children: Frances (291), Ethelyn (292), Madeline (293), and Gwendolyn (294). He is local manager for the Geo. H. Chapin Real Estate Agency in Farmington, Me.

152. EMMA MAY RICHARDS, daughter of Elenora (Dodge) Richards (63), was born in Mapelton, April 8, 1878, and married Alexander Campbell on April 8, 1902, in Freeman. They have three children: Edward (295), Elnora (296), and Malcom (297), and they reside in Clinton, Mass.

153. CARRIE IRENE RICHARDS, daughter of Elenora (Dodge) Richards (63), was born in Monroe, March 19, 1881, and married George Luce on October 15, 1904, in Farmington. They have one son, Cecil (298), and reside in Farmington.

154. JOHN KING RICHARDS, son of Elenora (Dodge) Richards (63), was born in Eastern, Me., May 20, 1883, and married Mildred Johnson, in Portland, in June, 1913. They have two children: Eleanor (299), and John (300), and they live in Farmington, where he is in the Real Estate Business.

155. PHILANDER D. RICHARDS, was born in Eastern, Me., November 21, 1885, and died November 19, 1905, being buried in Strong, Me.

156. ANNIE LUELLA RICHARDS, daughter of Elenora (Dodge) Richards (63), was born in Strong, Me., September 30, 1889, and married Arthur Clarke on December 25, 1910, in Freeman. They have two children: Arlene (301), and Genevive (302), and reside in Farmington.

157. ELENORA BELLE RICHARDS, daughter of Elenora (Dodge) Richards (63), was born in Freeman, April 16, 1893, and is unmarried, residing in Cliftondale, Mass.

158. ALBERT O. RICHARDS, son of Elenora (Dodge) Richards (63), was born in Freeman, May 26, 1896, and married Nellie Booker on September 11, 1920, in Farmington, where he is now in the Real Estate Business.

159. WILLIAM DODGE, son of Albert Dodge (64), was born in Clinton, Me., in 1886, married, and is an Electrical Engineer, said to live in Poston.

160. KATHERINE BOYD, daughter of Gilman Boyd (65), was born in Stockton, Me., in April, 1872, and married, on August 8, 1898, Ambrose Hannon, having six daughters: Katherine (303), Ruth (304), Helen (305), Margaret (306), Louise (307), and Dorothy (308). Mr. Hannon was born in Andover, Mass., and died June 21, 1913. She lives at 120 Fisher Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.

161. WILBUR L. BOYD, son of Charles Boyd (66), was born in Fall River, Mass., March 30, 1877, married Helen Webber (b. Monroe, Me., July 5, 1875), having two daughters: Inza (309), and Verna (310), and resides at 5 John Street, Belfast, Me.

162. LELAND G. BOYD, son of Charles Boyd (66), was born in Fall River, Mass., December 13, 1878, married Julia Morton (b. Oct. 23, 1878), of Jackson, Me., and has no children. He lives on RFD No. 4, Brooks, Me.

163. EVA SAINT CLAIR BOYD, daughter of Charles Boyd (66), was born in Monroe, December 31, 1879, and died June 3, 1892.

164. WALLACE PORTER, son of Marrianna (Boyd) Porter (67), was born in Dixmont, December 15, 1873, married, having two children: Muriel (311), and Charles (312), and lives on RFD No. 2, Monroe, Me.

165. LEWIS RAYMOND PORTER, son of Marrianna (Boyd) Porter (67), was born December 14, 1875, married Hattie Agnes Nichols on October 13, 1900, in Gardner, Mass., and they had two children: Anna (313), and Gladys (314). He died November 28, 1903, in Gardner, being buried in Baldwinville, Mass., and his widow married a Mr. Hubbard.

166. ROSCOE E. CHAPMAN, son of Hannah (Gould) Chapman (70), was born January 19, 1870, and married Lena May Porter in 1890, having two children: Lloyd (315), and Pauline (316).

167. ERNEST GOULD CHAPMAN, son of Hannah (Gould) Chapman (70), was born March 22, 1874, married Mabel Althea Robinson, in Springfield, Mass., January 1, 1910, having two children: Kenneth (317), and Barbara (318).

168. GRACE MAY CHAPMAN, daughter of Hannah (Gould) Chapman (70), was born May 25, 1876, and married Lewis Ritchie, on November 24, 1905, in Monroe.

169. ARCHER H. WORMWOOD, son of Francesette (Boyd) Wormwood (74), married Coral Goodwin, in Wells, Me., having five children: Ora (319), Percy (320), Edith (321), Maggie (322), and Gordon (323), and lives in South Berwick.

170. PERLEY GRACE WORMWOOD, is unmarried, living with her mother.

171. HARRY C. WORMWOOD, married Blanche Hilton.

172. MAGGIE LOUISE WORMWOOD, married Charles Cole, and died in 1914.

173. EDWARD EVERETT WORMWOOD, married Edith Cap-tell.

174. ROSS A. WORMWOOD, is unmarried, and lives with his mother.

175. GRACE E. BOYD, daughter of Percy Boyd (76), was born in South Berwick in 1888, married Thomas Nisbet in 1914, having one son. Thomas (324), and lives at 19 Briscoe St., Beverly, Mass.

176. LOIS BOYD, daughter of Elmer Boyd (77), was born in South Berwick, and married a gentleman, name unknown to me, and is said to have died several years ago.

177. PEARL BOYD, was born in South Berwick and married Bernard Coragin in 1914. They are said to have several children, and their address is unknown.

178. JENNIE BOYD, died at the age of four months.

179. BESSIE BOYD, died at the age of three months.

180. BURTON BOYD. No information.

181. SARAH BOYD. No information.

182. ALBERT BOYD. No information.

183. HAZEL BOYD, was born in 1907, and died in 1909.

184. PERCY BOYD, was born in 1908, and died in 1909.

THE SEVENTH GENERATION IN AMERICA.

185. FREEMAN LEWIS WIGHT, son of Laura (Mansur) Wight (82), was born in Houlton, October 10, 1884, and married Florence Alma Belcher in 1907, living at 60 State Street, Bangor, Me.

186. PHYLLIS IANTHA WIGHT, daughter of Laura (Mansur) Wight (82), was born in Dorchester, Mass., January 23, 1893, married Frank Walter Prescott, on June 30, 1917, and lives at 385 Columbia Road, Dorchester.

187. MILDRED JOSEPHINE WIGHT, daughter of Laura (Mansur) Wight (82), was born in Dorchester, March 1, 1895, married Henry Werner Syfrig on June 15, 1921, and lives at 6212 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

188. HELEN LUCILLE WIGHT, daughter of Laura (Mansur) Wight (82), was born in North Abington, Mass., August 15, 1903, Married Thomas Nels Basil Bowers on August 19, 1921, and lives at 6212 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

189. ALICE MANSUR, daughter of Wallace Mansur (83), was born in Houlton, July 31, 1891, and died in San Diego, Cal., in 1921.

190. EMMA MANSUR, daughter of Wallace Mansur (83), was born in Houlton, January 20, 1906, and lives in Lakeside, Calif.

191. CLARA MAY JONES, daughter of Mary (Mansur) Jones (84), was born in Hodgedon, Me., April 14, 1891, graduated from Santa Barbara High School in 1909, and from Santa Barbara Hospital in 1913. Served as a Red Cross Nurse for 18 months in the World War, nine of which were in France, with Unit 47 of San Francisco, and is now in the Medical Department of the Steamship "Leviathan", address Pier 86, North River, New York.

192. WENDEL MANSUR JONES, son of Mary (Mansur) Jones (84), was born in Hodgedon, September 22, 1894, graduated from Santa Barbara High School in 1911, and from University of Calif., in 1916, with degree of B. S. in Civil Engineering. Served in the World War, 1917-1919, his last rank and command being 1st Lieutenant, commanding Co. "C", 24th Machine Gun Battalion. He married Elberta Mohler in Denver, Col., June 30, 1920, and they have two children: Wendel (325), and Donna (326). He is Ass't. Supt., Oak Ridge Oil Co., Santa Paula, Calif.

193. ETHEL LAURA JONES, daughter of Mary (Mansur) Jones (84), was born in Santa Barbara, Calif., June 22, 1899, married Otto C. Kirsten on August 22, 1921, and they have one child, Doris (327). They live in Santa Barbara, 318 West Sola St.

194. PRISCILLA SLACK, daughter of Cora (Mansur) Slack (85), died in infancy.

195. MORRIL MANSUR SLACK, was born June 2, 1910.

196. MIRIAM HATTIE SLACK, was born August 20, 1914.

197. LINCOLN MANSUR, son of Fred Mansur (86), was born in Worcester, Mass.

198. IANTHE MANSUR, was born in Worcester, Mass.

199. ELEANOR MANSUR, was born in Bloomfield, Conn.

200. DONALD ELLIOT BELCHER, son of Emma (Mansur) Belcher (87), was born in North Abbignton, Mass., July 21, 1905.

201. CHARLES MANSUR HILL, son of Lura (Mansur) Hill (92), b. Houlton, Sept. 25, 1904.

202. MARCIA EUGENE HILL, was born in Santa Barbara, Calif., May 8, 1908.

203. REGINALD L. HILL, was born in Santa Barbara, Cal., November 16, 1910.

204. KENDRICK MILLER, son of Miriam (Withee) Miller (95).

205. JANET MILLER, daughter of Miriam (Withee) Miller (95).

206. MORGIA JEANETTE ANDERSON, daughter of Morgia (Mansur) Anderson (97), was born June 17, 1918.

207. MARIAN RUTH ANDERSON, was born Oct. 22, 1923

208 & 209. Unknown children of Hamilton Mansur (105).

210. LIZZIE MAY BOYD, daughter of Charles Boyd (109), was born in Newport, Me., February 6, 1878, married David Ellsworth Bagely in 1900, having one child, Sarah (328), and died May 31, 1901, being buried in West Topsham, Vt.

211. ANNIE BOYD, daughter of Charles Boyd (109), was born in Newport, April 14, 1880, married Charles J. Tracy on November 7, 1900, having one child, Anna (329), and they live in Danforth, Me.

212. LAURA MAYE BOYD, daughter of George Boyd (110), was born July 30, 1882, and lives at 1284 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

213. FRANK JAMES BOYD, son of George Boyd (110), was born in Halifax, N. S., March 21, 1885, and lives in Antrim, N. H.

214. CHARLES BOYD son of George Boyd (110.)

215. ALICE BOYD, daughter of George Boyd (110), died in infancy.

216. ROLANDE MURRAY STUART, son of Emma (Boyd) Stuart (112), was born in Wells, Me., March 4, 1887, married May E. Dyer, of Lowell, Mass., on November 25, 1920 having one child (330) unknown to me, and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. He served in the Medical Corps of the Army during the World War, in England in 1918.

217. DOROTHY WILMA STUART, daughter of Emma (Boyd) Stuart (112), was born in Wakefield, N. H., January 22, 1891, and is unmarried, living in Ridgewood, N. J., 20 Corsa Terrace.

218. JAMES BOYD STUART, son of Emma (Boyd) Stuart (112), was born in Georgetown, Me., March 30, 1898, and is unmarried, being employed in New York City, and living at 127 New York Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

219. CHARLES LESTER BOYD, son of William Boyd (113), was born in Georgetown, Me., October 6, 1892, and died February 6, 1893.

220. RUTH CHASE BOYD, daughter of William Boyd (113), was born in Georgetown, Me., January 12, 1894, and died October 6, 1898.

221. ALICE GERTRUDE BOYD, daughter of William Boyd (113), was born in Sanbornville, N. H., March 15, 1899, attended Tilton Seminary in Lochmere, N. H., and died recently.

222. JAMES BOYD, son of William Boyd (113), was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 14, 1905, and died November 14, 1906.

223. MARY GEROW, daughter of Alice (Boyd) Gerow (114), married J. Fred Williamson, about 1913, and they have one son (331) unknown to me.

224, 225 & 226. MAGGIE, FLORA and.....GEROW, daughters of Alice (Boyd) Gerow (114) all died in infancy.

227. HOWARD ERVING BOYD, son of William Boyd (116), was born February 6, 1899, married Jessie Inez Steere, September 15, 1921, in Pawtucket, R. I., where she was born, August 2, 1900, and lives there at 17 Cole Street.

228. CHARLES ANDREW BOYD, son of William Boyd (116), was born October 11, 1900. A bone in his knee was injured, which became infected, and he died, in Pawtucket, R. I., January 9, 1916, and is buried in Pawtucket.

229. ELMER STEWART BOYD, son of William Boyd (116), was born October 5, 1903, and lives with his father.

230. WILLIAM CROSBY BOYD, son of William Boyd (116), was born May 21, 1906, and lives with his father.

231. BERTHA WILSON, daughter of Vesta (Boyd) Wilson, married James Buckley, October 16, 1909, and they had one son, Donald (332). They were later divorced, and she married F. L. Worthen. They have one daughter, Ruth (333), and live in Dexter, Me.

232. BERTRAM WILSON, b. Dec. 16, 1884; d. Feb. 8, 1897.

233. FORREST L. WILSON, b. Dec. 13, 1886; d. Dec. 28, 1887.

234. ETHEL MARGARET WILSON, b. March 24, 1891; d. Nov. 26, 1909.

235. PHYLLIS MARIE WILSON, b. March 28, 1896, married Clyde Volney Reynolds, on September 18, 1915, and they have two sons. Harlan (334), and Rodney (335). Address, Newport, Maine.

236-237. Unknown children of Frank Fletcher (120) died at early ages.

238. ARTHUR SUMNER BOYD, son of Arthur Boyd (126), was born in Florence, Ala., November 9, 1897. Served in the United States Army from 1917 to 1919, in France, 1918-1919, served in Argonne Offensive with the Tank Corps. Honorably discharged August 7, 1919 as Battalion Sergeant Major. On September 26, 1923, in Brooklyn, N. Y., he married Hazel Antoinette Seckendorf (b. July 15, 1901), daughter of Emanuel and Harriet (Hawkins) Seckendorf, and now resides at 1569 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., with an office at 50 John Street, New York City.

239. CATHERINE PEARL BOYD, daughter of Arthur Boyd (126), was born in Florence, Ala., June 11, 1899, and married Frank Herbert Rand, who was a 1st Lieutenant in the A. E. F., in New York City, June 9, 1923, now residing at 28 Maple Court, Brooklyn.

240. WALTER MORRIS BOYD, son of Arthur Boyd (126), was born in Florence, Ala., February 7, 1904, and lives with his parents, in Brooklyn.

241. DOROTHY JESSE BOYD, daughter of Arthur Boyd (126), was born in Birmingham, Ala., April 18, 1906, and is attending the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.

242. CHRISTINE MORTIMER BOYD, daughter of Arthur Boyd (126), was born in Birmingham, Ala., July 22, 1911, and attends school, living with her parents.

243. MARGARET E. BOYD, daughter of Arthur Boyd (126), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 14, 1917, and died there February 21, 1921, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

244. DAISY GRANT, daughter of Alvin Grant (127), was born in Winterport, Me., in 1883, and died in Springfield, Mass., in April, 1918, and is buried in Jackson, Me.

245. LILIA GRANT, daughter of Alvin Grant (127), was born in South Ryegate, Vt., July 3, 1889, married Melvin P. Murphy, of Oxbow, Me., in Bangor, in 1913, and they had two children: Mary (336), and Melvin (337). Mr. Murphy died in Bangor, September 12, 1916, and she married Hervey B. Cotterell, of Belfast, Me., in Dixmont, February 4, 1920. They have one daughter, Clara (338), and live in Dixmont.

246. DOROTHY ELIZABETH GRANT, daughter of Charles Grant (129), was born February 13, 1902, and attends Muskingum College, Concord, Ohio.

247. CHARLES ROBERT GRANT, son of Charles Grant (129), was born June 4, 1904, and attends Muskingum College, Concord, Ohio.

248. BEULAH GRANT, was born August 2, 1905.

249. HENRY A. EVANS, son of Lilla (Mudgett) Evans (130), was born October 12, 1873, in Dixmont, married Mrs. Luella Doty, of Norwich, Conn., in 1902, having one child, Henry (339), and is a Railroad Engineer, living in Hornell, N. Y.

250. MINNIE E. EVANS, was born October 22, 1879, in Dixmont, married Fred Knowlton, of Pennsylvania, in 1911, having no children, and they live in Jamestown, N. Y.

251. SUSAN E. EVANS, was born May 22, 1881, in Dixmont, married H. B. Peabody, of Dixmont, having one son, Benjamin (340), and have lived in Newport, Me., since their marriage.

252. SYRENA L. EVANS, was born May 7, 1884, in Dixmont, married Harry Wilson, having three children: Florid (341), Lewis (342), and Harry (343), and she died recently.

253. ANDREW J. EVANS, was born November 14, 1885, married Edna Ross, of Boston, in 1910, and they have two children: Thelma (344), and Jackson (345).

254. GEORGE W. EVANS, was born August 12, 1887, and is unmarried.

255. ORIN S. EVANS, was born April 19, 1894, and is unmarried.

256. FRED. E. POLLARD, son of Maud (Mudgett) Pollard (134), was born Sept. 10, 1885, married Dora E. Littlefield, in 1907, having six children, all born in East Jackson: Mary (346), Alice (347), Richard (348), Pauline (349), Edwin (350), and Elizabeth (351); and they live in Brooks, Me.

257. JOHN S. POLLARD, was born Nov. 19, 1886, and was born deaf and has never spoken. He received a good education in Beverly, Mass., and lives with his mother, and is a farmer, in East Jackson, ME.

258. GLADYS E. POLLARD, was born December 10, 1892, married Carlton Ricker, of Jackson, on September 8, 1912, having one child, Frank (352), and died August 24, 1913.

259. EDITH MAY MUDGETT, daughter of Ulysees Mudgett (135), was born August 8, 1909, and lives with her parents.

260. LUCILLIUS E. MUDGETT, was born May 2, 1911.

261. DELIA G. MUDGETT, was born June 13, 1912.

262. MILDRED A. CRAIG, daughter of Helen (Mudgett) Craig (136), was born Jan. 8, 1898.

263. JOSEPHINE M. CRAIG, was born March 10, 1900, and died March 31, 1902.

264. ARTHUR E. CRAIG, was born June 3, 1904.

265. HAROLD M. CRAIG, was born March 7, 1913.

266, 267, & 268. Unknown children of Lura (Mudgett) Smith (137).

269 & 270. Unknown sons of Rose (Mudgett) Bean (138).

271. LAURENA ABBIE STIMPSON, daughter of Irena (Stevens) Stimpson (143), was born September 27, 1889, married E. G. Caswell, of Whitefield, Me., having two sons: Elbridge (353), and Ralph (354). Said to live in Windsor, Me.

272. JOHN FREMONT STIMPSON, son of Irena (Stevens) Stimpson (143), was born November 25, 1900, married Ethel Winifred Bangor, on July 15, 1916, having three children: Paul (355), Irene (356), and John (357), and lives on Peaks Island, Me.

273. ROY STIMPSON, son of Irena (Stevens) Stimpson (143), was born March 7, 1894, served in the 19th Battalion, Canadian Army, during the World War, and lives in Toronto, Canada.

274. VICTOR BRYAN STIMPSON, son of Irena (Stevens) Stimpson (143), was born November 25, 1900, married Ethel Winifred Gerald, of China, Me., on June 23, 1923, and is store-keeper and Postmaster of South China, Me.

275. HAZEL MAY STEVENS, daughter of Alfred Stevens (144), was born March 29, 1892, in Gloversville, N. Y., married Otto Therkelson in East Jackson, on July 10, 1912, having six children: Laurence (358), Alfred (359), Rosalie (360), Max (361), Hazel (362), and Eric (363), and they live in Portage, Washington, Box 48.

276. HARRISON STEVENS, was born November 19, 1893, in Gloversville, and died in East Jackson, July 19, 1894.

277. ALFRED EDGAR STEVENS, was born May 3, 1895, in East Jackson, married, and has two children (364-365), unknown, and is said to live in East Hampden, Me. He served in the World War.

278. HAROLD ROSCOE STEVENS, was born February 19, 1898, in Gloversville, and is a Taxidermist, living in East Hampden, Me.

279. GEORGE HENRY STEVENS, was born October 26, 1902, in San Francisco, Cal., and died in Duncan's Mills, Cal., March 23, 1904.

280. MILDRED ALVINE STEVENS, daughter of Roscoe Stevens (145), was born Dec. 3, 1913, in Somerville, Mass.

281. RALPH HERBERT STEVENS, was born January 7, 1918.

282. RAYMOND CROXFORD, son of Frank Croxford (147), born July 15, 1894.

283. JULIA MARIA CROXFORD, was born February 1, 1901.

284. WINNIE ERMA CROXFORD, was born April 19, 1903.

285. LILE CROXFORD, was born February 28, 1906.

286. DOROTHY PEARL CROXFORD, was born June 7, 1910.

287. SILVIA MAUD CROXFORD, was born December 2, 1915.

288. ALVAH ERNEST SMITH, son of Aurilla (Croxford) Smith (149), born Aug. 12, 1907.

289. MURLIN HATCH SMITH, was born July 22, 1914.

290. ALICE WENONA LUCE, dau. of Myrtle (Croxford) Luce (150), born April 4, 1913.

291. FRANCES ELLEN RICHARDS, dau. of Alonzo Richards (151), born August 28, 1905.

292. ETHELYN FREDERICKA RICHARDS, was born Nov. 1, 1909.

293. MADELINE RICHARDS, was born May 27, 1912.

294. GWENDOLYN LOUISE RICHARDS, was born March 9, 1920.

295. EDWARD NOYES CAMPBELL, son of Emma (Richards) Campbell (152), b. March 19, 1904.

296. ELNORA CAMPBELL, born August 4, 1905, died December 23, 1913.

297. MALCOLM CAMPBELL, son of Emma (Richards) Campbell (152), born July 14, 1907.

298. CECIL RICHARDS LUCE, son of Carrie (Richards) Luce (153), b. May 15, 1907.

299. ELEANOR RICHARDS, daughter of John Richards (154), born August 2, 1915.

300. JOHN ALLEN RICHARDS, son of John Richards (154), born August 3, 1920.

301. ARLENE RUTH CLARK, dau. of Annie (Richards) Clark, born April 3, 1912.

302. GENEVIVE CLARK, dau. of Annie (Richards) Clark, born August 27, 1921.

303. KATHERINE HANNON, daughter of Katherine (Boyd) Hannon (160), was born May 9, 1899, in Boston, is unmarried, and lives at 905 East Garfield St., Pheonix, Ariz.

304. RUTH HANNON, was born June 1, 1900, is unmarried, living at 36 Glenn Ave., Fresno, Calif.

305. HELEN HANNON, was born June 2, 1901, and is unmarried, living with her mother.

306. MARGARET HANNON, was born September 26, 1902, and is unmarried, living with her mother.

307. LOUISE HANNON, was born April 8, 1905, and is unmarried, living with her mother.

308. DOROTHY HANNON, was born March 24, 1910, and lives with her mother.

309. INZA EVELYN BOYD, daughter of Wilbur Boyd (161), was born November 29, 1900, in Jackson, married Harold Joseph Burgess on October 15, 1923, and they live in Belfast, Me.

310. VERNA LORNYS BOYD, daughter of Wilbur Boyd (161), was born June 2, 1902, in Jackson, married Dean Wentworth Knowlton on August 22, 1923, and they live in Belfast, Me.

311. MURIEL PORTER, daughter of Wallace Porter (164), was born about 1908, and is said to be living in New York City.

312. CHARLES PORTER, son of Wallace Porter (164), born about 1913.

313. ANNA VIOLA PORTER, daughter of Lewis Porter (165), was born February 17, 1902, in Gardiner, Mass., and is a bookkeeper, living in Skowhegan, Me.

314. GLADYS IRENE PORTER, daughter of Lewis Porter (165), was born September 29, 1903, in Gardiner, Mass., and lives in Waterville, Me., at 276 Main Street.

315. LLOYD BERTRAM CHAPMAN, son of Roscoe Chapman (166), was born April 3, 1897, in Bangor Me.

316. PAULINE CHAPMAN, dau. of Roscoe Chapman (166), born in 1905 in Lynn, Mass.

317. KENNETH WILLIAM CHAPMAN, son of Ernest Chapman (167), born Jan. 6, 1911.

318. BARBARA CHAPMAN, dau. of Ernest Chapman (167), born July 7, 1913.

319. ORA WORMWOOD, daughter of Archer Wormwood (169), was born in South Berwick, married Harold Chase, having two children, Ray (366) and Marion (367).

320. PERCY WORMWOOD, was born in Wells, Me.

321. EDITH WORMWOOD, was born in Wells, Me.

322. MAGGIE WORMWOOD, was born in Wells, Me.

323. GORDON WORMWOOD, was born in Wells, Me.

324. THOMAS BOYD NISBET, son of Grace (Boyd) Nisbet (175), born in 1916.

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325. WENDEL LAWSON JONES, son of Wendel Jones (192), born Oct. 8, 1921.

326. DONNA LEE JONES, dau. of Wendel Jones (192), born February 23, 1923.

327. DORIS MAY KIRSTEN, dau. of Ethel (Jones) Kirsten (193), born Jan. 1922.

328. SARAH MARION BAGLEY, daughter of Lizzie (Boyd) Bagley (210), was born December 23, 1900, and lives in West Topsham, Vt.

329. ANNA MAY TRACY, dau. of Annie (Boyd) Tracey (211), born June 23, 1912, in Danforth, Me.

330. STUART, child of Rolande Stuart (216), b. Oct. 19, 1922, d. Feb. 28, 1923.

331. WILLIAMSON, son of Mary (Gerow) Williamson

332. DONALD BUCKLEY, son of Bertha (Wilson) Buckley

333. RUTH ARLENE WORTHEN, dau. of Bertha (Wilson) Worthen (231), born Feb. 1, 1916, in Dexter, Me.

334. HARLAN WILSON REYNOLDS, son of Phyllis (Wilson) Reynolds, born July, 17, 1916, in Newport, Me.
335. RODNEY ALTON REYNOLDS, was born July 8, 1920 in Newport, Me.
336. MARY EMMA MURPHY, daughter of Lilla (Grant) Murphy (245), born Dec. 7, 1914.
337. MELVIN P. MURPHY, son of Lilla (Grant) Murphy (245), born Jan. 24, 1917.
338. CLARA ADELE COTTERELL, dau. of Lilla (Grant) Cotterell (245), b. April 17, 1921.
339. HENRY EVANS, son of Henry Evans (249).
340. BENJAMIN PEABODY, son of Susan (Evans) Peabody
341. FLORID WILSON, dau. of Syrena (Evans) Wilson (252), born Feb. 22, 1905.
342. LEWIS WILSON, son of Syrena (Evans) Wilson (252), born May 18, 1906.
343. HARRY WILSON, son of Syrena (Evans) Wilson (252), born August 1, 1912.
344. THELMA EVANS, dau. of Andrew Evens (253).
345. JACKSON EVANS, son of Andrew Evens (253).
346. MARY BLANCHE POLLARD, dau. of Fred Pollard (256), born Oct. 16, 1908, in E. Jackson.
347. ALICE MAUD POLLARD, was born Oct. 3, 1909.
348. RICHARD POLLARD, was born April 15, 1911.
349. PAULINE FRANCES POLLARD, was born Feb 20, 1913.
350. EDWIN ANDREW POLLARD, was born Nov. 15, 1917.
351. ELIZABETH ANN POLLARD, was born Aug. 2, 1919.
352. FRANK RICKER, son of Gladys (Pollard) Ricker (258), b. Aug 2, 1913.
353. ELBRIDGE CASWELL, dau. of Laurena (Stimpson) Caswell (271), b. June 7, 1907.
354. RALPH CASWELL, son of Laurena (Stimpson) Caswell (271), b. Oct. 19, 1913.
355. PAUL DESMOND STIMPSON, son of John Stimpson (272), b. July, 6, 1918.
356. IRENE ELIZABETH STIMPSON, was born Aug. 10, 1919.
357. JOHN STIMPSON, was born May, ... 1921.
358. LAURENCE THERKELSEN, son of Hazel (Stevens) Therkelsen (275), was born Oct. 11, 1913, in Portage, Wash., and died the same day.
359. ALFRED JASPER THERKELSEN, born in Portage, Wash., March 30, 1915.
360. ROSALIE THERKELSEN, born in Hazel, Wash., April 24, 1917.
361. MAX OTTO THERKELSEN, born in Sedro-Wooley, Wash., May 6, 1919.
362. HAZEL MARIE THERKELSEN, born in Portage Wash., August 8, 1921.
363. ERIC THERKELSEN, born in Portage, Wash., July 18, 1923.
- 364 & 365. Unknown children of Alfred Stevens (277).
366. RAY V. CHASE, son of Ora (Wormwood) Chase (319).
367. MARION CHASE, daughter of Ora (Wormwood) Chase

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Map
OF



LOCHWINNOCH
RUINS OF DEAN CASTLE, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND
Taken in 1884

The Map of
OF
Cunninghame
PART OF
Renfrew
Together with **the Cumbray**

THE WHOLE COMPRISING THE PRESTELLY OF DUNDEE.
AS DIVIDED INTO PARISHES

